Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOL. LX. No. 6. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1901. FOR RATES SEE PAGE 7.

LEHN & FINK, - New York

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TERPINHYDRATE
PHOSPHORIC ACID
CHLORALHYDRATE.
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CHEMISTS,
Extra Refined Wood Alcohol, Oil of Vitriol,
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Refined Wood Alcohol
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PRICE LIST.

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Special Refined 97% - 65c. " "
COLUMBIAN SPIRIT } 1.50 " "
A pure methyl alcohol.

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ABNER HOOD.....Kansas City, Mo.
RICHARDSON DRUG CO.....Omaha, Nebr.
W. A. HOVER & CO..... Denver, Col.
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WHITE FISH OIL, DEGRAS,
PALMETTO, QUEBRACHO & HEMLOCK EXTRACTS

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BLUE SEAL WHITE LEAD
Combination of Pure Carbonate of Lead and Zinc in Linseed Oil. Absorbs more Oil than P White Lead, consequently wears longer and better.
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THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD

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CHARLES MILLER, President. **FRANKLIN. PA.**

Galena Oils are the standard railway lubricants of America.

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Galena Oils are manufactured exclusively by Galena Oil Company.

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Sell the Finest Grade of Stove Naphtha for

VAPOR STOVES

The disagreable features connected with cooking are done away with by the use of a **Vapor Stove.**

There is no kindling to prepare, no ashes to remove and no waiting for sufficient heat.

Its full power is instantly developed and ceases at your touch.

Its first cost is in itself attractive.

Its fuel cost is less than One-Half Cent per Hour.

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OF GREAT BODY OR VISCOSITY AND HIGH FLASH.

Pale Spindle, Machinery and Engine Oils.

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IN CAR LOADS OR LESS, BARRELS OR BULK.

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WOULD FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISE IN THESE COLUMNS.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS is used in the manufacture of OILS, PAINTS, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, Etc. We will bring you in direct contact with the largest manufacturers in these lines.

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18 St. Ann Street, Manchester, Eng.
57 West Nile Street, Glasgow, Scotland.
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Lubricating and Burning Oils of all Grades and Gravities and Cold Test

ADAPTED TO THE WEATHER AND CLIMATE.

We make 300 deg. test BURNING OIL A SPECIALTY. We have the largest Filtering capacity in the world, and turn out a very large amount of every grade of filtered petroleum. Our WOOL OIL STOCKS and NEUTRAL OILS are used the world over.

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MATCHLESS VALVE and CYLINDER OIL

Warranted not to CORRODE the IRON or EAT the PACKING, and to make more mileage than tallow or lard, and which we sell only to Railroads Companies or through our authorized Agents. The Matchless Cylinder Oil cannot be bought of dealers. In use on 60 Railways.

Main Office, Franklin, Pa. **Refineries: Franklin, Pa., Orleans, N. Y., Erie, Pa.**

Directory for Buyers.

This list is intended to assist buyers in quickly ascertaining who are headquarters for everything in the Chemical, Drug, Oil, Paint, Dyestuffs, Fertilizers, Naval Stores and allied trades also Machinery manufacturers. The names given in this list are those of representative concerns and it is respectfully requested, when communicating with any of them, that the fact that the name was taken from this list be mentioned, For Machinery advertisements see page 23.

ACETANILID.

C. Bischoff & Co., 87 Park Place, New York.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
R. W. Phair & Co., 16 Platt St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

ACETATE OF ALUMINA.

Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston

ACETATE OF LEAD.

General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.

ACETATE OF SODA.

General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

ACETIC ACID.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

ACETONE.

Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.

ALIZARINE COLORS.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., 174-176 Purchase St., Boston.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182-184 Front St., New York City.

ALKALI.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence.
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Northwich, Eng.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, 653 Bourse, Phila.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
Solvay Process Co., Syracuse, New York. and New York.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.

ALUM.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.

ALUMINA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

AMONIUM PHOSPHATE.

Thomsen Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

AMYL ACETATE.

Albany Chemical Co., Albany N. Y.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Maas & Waldstein, 107 Murray St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., 100 William St., New York.

ANILINES.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., Boston.
Berlin Aniline Works, 72 Front St., New York.
C. Bischoff & Co., 87 Park Place, New York.
Heller & Merz Co., 22 Cliff St., New York.
Howe, Fuller & Trunkett, 92 State St. Boston.
Victor Koechl & Co., 122 Hudson St., N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182 Front St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.

ANTIMONY.

Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland.

AQUA AMMONIA.

Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Columbia Chemical Works, 43 Sedgwick St., Brooklyn.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., inc., Philadelphia.
Heller, Hirsh & Co., 62 William St., N. Y.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARSENIC.

Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.
Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 27 Cedar St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASPHALT ROOFING.

Warren Chem'l & Mfg. Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.

ASPHALTUM.

Gilson Asphaltum Co., St. Louis.
John S. Lamson & Bro., 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, 32 Broadway.

AXLE GREASE.

Standard Oil Co., New York.

BARIUM HYDRATE.

United Barium Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

BARYTES.

Dingee, Weinman & Co., Lynchburg, Va.
Gabriel & Schall, 205 Pearl St., New York.

BEESWAX.

W. H. Bowdlear & Co., Boston, Mass.
Smith & Nichols, 145 Front St., New York.
Tidewater Oil Co., 12 Broadway, New York.

BI-CARB. SODA.

Church & Dwight Co., 63-65 Wall St., N. Y.
Diamond Soda Works, Milwaukee, Wis.
Edward Hill's Son & Co., 25 Cedar St., N. Y.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH.

Baltimore Chrome Works, Baltimore, Md.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON.

Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York
E. R. Taylor, Penn Yan, N. Y.

BISULPHATE OF SODA.

Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182 Front St., New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.

BLEACHING POWDER.

Acker Process Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence.
The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, Philadelphia.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St. New York.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, 46 Cedar St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.

BLUE VITRIOL.

Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.

BONE BLACK.

Binney & Smith, 81 Fulton St., New York.
Lister's Agri. Chem. Wks., 26 B'way, N. Y.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, Mich.

BORACIC ACID.

Pacific Coast Borax Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BORAX.

Pacific Coast Borax Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CACAO BEANS.

J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE.

Carbondale Machine Co., Carbondale, Pa.

CAMPHOR.

American Camphor Refining Co., 14 Fulton St., Boston, and 5 Platt St., New York.
H. J. Baker & Bro., 100 William St., N. Y.
Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co., 80 Broad St., New York.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.

CANARY SEED.

Herm. A. Holstein, Constantinople, Turkey.

CANDLES.

Frank L. Young & Kimball, New Bedford, Mass.

CAPSULES.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Merck & Co., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.

Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 27 Cedar St., N. Y.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARBON BLACK.

Binney & Smith, 81-83 Fulton St., New York.
Godfrey L. Cabot, 10 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.

CASCARA.

Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.

CASTOR OIL.

H. J. Baker & Bro., 100 William St., N. Y.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

CAUSTIC SODA.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Providence.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Edward Hill's Son & Co., 25 Cedar St., N. Y.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, 653 Bourse, Phila.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.
York Chemical Co., 89 Sedgwick St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS.

J. S. Stillwell M. Sc., 156 Broadway, New York.

CHEMISTS—EXPERT.

Peter T. Austen, 80 Broad St., New York.

CHINA CLAY.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Philadelphia.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.

Dillon & Co., 20 Cedar St., New York.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Linder & Meyer, 89 State St., Boston.
R. W. Phair & Co., 16 Platt St., New York.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, 46 Cedar St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.

CHLORATE OF SODA.

A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
J. L. & D. S. Riker, 46 Cedar St., New York.

CHLORIDE OF ALUMINA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.

CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

Berlin Aniline Works, 72 Front St., New York.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

CHLOROFORM.

Albany Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.

CINCHONA BARK.

J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., New York.

COAL TAR OILS.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Pocahontas Collieries Co., 771 Bullitt Bldg., Philadelphia.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., 174-176 Purchase St., Boston.
Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182-184 Front st., New York city.
Pocahontas Collieries Co., Philadelphia.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

COCOA BUTTER.

J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.
Thurston & Braidich, New York.

COCAINE.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
R. W. Phair & Co., 16 Platt St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.

COCOANUT OIL.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 25-27 Cedar St., N. Y.
India Refining Co., Philadelphia.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Parmele, Plash & King, 85 B'way, New York.
Paterson, Boardman & Co., 133-137 Front St., New York.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.

COD LIVER OIL.

A. W. Dodd & Co., Gloucester, Mass.
Isdahl & Co., Bergen, Norway.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.

COLD WATER PAINT.

Columbia Refining Co., 32 B'way, New York
Muralo Co., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

COPPERAS.

American Steel & Wire Co., New York.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
S. P. Wetherill Co., New York & Philadelphia.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

CORN OIL.

Aspegren & Co., Produce Exch., New York.
National Starch Co., 24 State St., New York.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

COTTON SEED OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co., 27 Beaver St., N. Y.
Globe Refinery Co., Louisville, Ky.
Julius Davidson, 40 Armour Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Kentucky Refining Co., Louisville, Ky.
Louisville Cotton Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.
Parmele, Plash & King, 85 B'way, New York.
Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.
Chas. B. Tainter & Co., 2 & 4 Stone St., N. Y.
Trinity Cotton Oil Co., Dallas, Tex.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

COTTON SEED FOOTS.

Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

CREAM TARTAR.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Tartar Chemical Co., 47 Cedar St., New York.

CRUDE DRUGS.

Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
E. Fassbender & Co., Rotterdam, Holland.
J. L. Hopkins & Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, 92 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and 92 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Schieffelin & Co., New York.
Thurston & Braidich, 130 William St., N. Y.

DEGRAS.

Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
Alex. P. Mende & Co., 536 W. 14th St., N. Y.
Benj. R. Vickers & Sons, Leeds, England.

DOUBLE MANURE SALT.

German Kali Works, 93 Nassau St., New York.
Hamilton H. Salmon & Co., 133-137 Front St., New York.

DRY COLORS.

American Steel & Wire Co., New York.
Lewis Berger & Sons, 100 William St., N. Y.
Cawley, Clark & Co., 272 Passaic St., Newark, N. J.
The Cleveland Color Co., Cleveland, O.
Gabriel & Schall, 205 Pearl St., New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Bruno Lampel, Cologne, Ehrenfeld-on-the-Rhine, Germany.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Pittsburgh Iron Paint Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. W. Smith, Ltd., 79 Duane St., New York
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
The S. P. Wetherill Co., New York & Phila.
D. F. Tiemann & Co., 44-46 Duane St., N. Y.
R. J. Waddell & Co., 52 Beekman St., N. Y.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

DYESTUFFS.

Arnold, Hoffmann & Co., Providence, R. I.
F. E. Atteaux & Co., 174-176 Purchase St., Boston.
E. Fassbender & Co., Rotterdam, Holland.
Innis & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
John D. Lewis, 304 Exchange Pl., Providence.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182-184 Front st., New York city.
Alex. P. Mende & Co., 536 W. 14th St., N. Y.
Roger Schultz & Co., Marseilles, France.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo, and New York.

DYEWOOD EXTRACTS.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., 174-176 Purchase St., Boston.
Howe, Fuller & Trunkett, 92 State St., Boston.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
John D. Lewis, 3 & 4 Exchange Pl., Providence.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
The Sharpless Dyewood Extract Co., 648-651 Bourse, Philadelphia.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Arthur A. Barrett, Messina, Sicily.
W. J. Bush & Co., 5 Jones Lane, New York.
Antoine Chiris, 18-20 Platt St., New York.
F. A. Corio, Messina, Sicily.
John C. Diehl & Dreyer, 33-37 South William St., New York.
Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Fischer Chemical Importing Co., 14 Platt St., New York.
D. W. Hutchinson, 5 Cedar St., New York.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
O. Porsch Chem. Co., 62 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
F. M. Rudd, Bronson, Mich.

ETHERS.

Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Geo. A. Erkenbach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works, 26 Broadway, New York.
German Kali Works, 199 Nassau St., N. Y.
H. H. Salmon & Co., 133 Front St., New York.
Geo. M. Sterne & Co., Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

FLAXSEED (GROUND).

H. Trilling & Co., 99 South Canal St., Chicago.

FORMALDEHYDE.

Fries Bros., 92 Reade St., New York.
Victor Koechl & Co., 122 Hudson St., N. Y.
Merck & Co., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

FULLER'S EARTH.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.

FUSEL OIL.

Albany Chemical Co., Albany, N. Y.
Maas & Waldstein, 107 Murray St., New York
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

GASOLENE.

Crew Levick Company, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co. 26 Broadway, New York.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo.

GELATINE.

Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.

GLAUBER SALTS.

The Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GLUE.

Arabol Mfg. Co., 155 William St., New York.
Lister's Agri. Chem. Works, 26 B'way, N. Y.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

GLYCERINE.

Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.
Wm. F. Jobbins, Aurora, Ill.
Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.

GUMS.

Arnold, Hoffmann & Co., Providence, R. I.
Herm. A. Holstein, Constantinople, Turkey.
Alfred A. Keun & Co., Smyrna, Turkey.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., New York.
Parke, Davis & Co., 90 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Thurston & Braidich 130 William St., N. Y.

HAARLEM OIL.

Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID.

General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA.

F. E. Atteaux & Co., Boston, Mass.
Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182 Front St., New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

ICE MACHINE OIL.

Tidewater Oil Co., 12 Broadway, New York.

ILLUMINATING OILS.

Atlantic Refining Co., Reading.
Freedom Oil Works Co., Freedom, Pa.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, O.
Union Petroleum Co., 138 S. Fourth St., Phila.

INDIGO.

Arnold, Hoffmann & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.
Howe, Fuller & Trunkett, 92 State St., Boston.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Taylor & Barker, Lowell, Mass.

INFUSORIAL EARTH.

Chas. Adolf Wolff, 32 Park Place, New York.

LAMP WICKS.

Fletcher Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.
Standard Oil Co., 26 Broadway, New York.

LAMP BLACK.

Binney & Smith, 81-83 Fulton St., New York.
Seaver & Co., 120 Milk St., Boston.
D. F. Tiemann & Co., 44 Duane St., N. Y.

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., 100 William St., New York.
Colwell Lead Co., 63 Center St., New York.

LINSEED OIL.

American Linseed Co., 100 William St., N. Y.
Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., 100 William St., New York.
Euston & Co., Chicago.
National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.
Spencer Kellogg, Buffalo, N. Y.
Thresher & Co., Dayton, O.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

LITHARGE.

Coleman White Lead Co., 31 State St., Boston.
Electrical Lead Reduction Co., Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, and 71 Broadway, New York.

LUBRICATING OILS.

Freedom Oil Works Co., Freedom, Pa.
Galena Oil Company, Franklin, Pa.
Signal Oil Co., Franklin, Pa.

MANGANESE.

Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland.
Kendall & Flick, Washington, D. C.
Jno. S. Lamson & Bro., 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

Chesco Chemical Co., Byers, Chester Co., Pa.
Columbia Chemical Works, 43 Sedgwick St., Brooklyn.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Fries Bros., 92 Reade St., New York.
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland and New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland and New York.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182-184 Front st., New York city.
McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Merck & Co., New York.
Parke, Davis & Co., New York and Detroit.
Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.
Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MENHADEN OIL.

Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
W. A. Robinson & Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Frank L. Young & Kimball, New Bedford, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arthur Kleve, Broker, 80 William St. N. Y.
St. Lawrence Power Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.
N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
N. J. Title & Guarantee & Trust Co., Jersey City, N. J.

MORPHINE.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia.
Zimmer & Co., Frankfort-o-Main, Germany.

MURIATIC ACID.

Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

MYRBANE.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Berlin Aniline Works, 72 Front St., New York.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., New York.

NAPHTHA.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Crew Levick Company, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, O.

NAPHTHALINES.

Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

NAVAL STORES.

Florida Naval Stores & Com. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Battelle & Renwick, 163 Front St., New York.
The Geo. F. Taylor Co., 80 Pine st., New York

NITRIC ACID.

Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
The Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

OCHER.

Bruno Lampel, Cologne, Ehrenfeld-on-the-Rhine, Germany.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
D. F. Tiemann & Co., 44 Duane St., New York.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL.

American Cotton Oil Co., 27 Beaver St., N. Y.
Globe Refinery Co., Louisville, Ky.
C. B. Tainter & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.

OIL OF TAR.

Central Commercial Co., 194 Randolph St., Chicago.

OIL OF VITRIOL (Sulphuric Acid).

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kerby St., Boston.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
General Chem. Co., 608 Bourse, Philadelphia.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
T. P. Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.

OLIVE OIL.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Lehn & Fink, 120 William St., New York.
Geo. H. Leonard & Co., Boston.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

OPIUM.

Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 25-27 Cedar St., N. Y.
Herm. A. Holstein, Constantinople, Turkey.
Alfred A. Kuen & Co., Smyrna, Turkey.
A. Lavino & Co., Smyrna (Asia Minor).
Les Fils de F. Balladur, Smyrna (Asia Minor),
Mallinckrodt Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, New York.
Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia.
Thurston & Braidich, 128 William St., N. Y.

OXIDE OF ZINC.

Gabriel & Schall, 205 Pearl St., New York.
New Jersey Zinc Co., 11 Broadway, New York.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
S. P. Wetherell Co., New York and Phila.

PAINTS.

Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., New Milford, Conn. and New York.
Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia.
John W. Masury & Son, New York.
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
D. F. Tiemann & Co., 44 Duane St., N. Y.
Wm. Waterall & Co., Philadelphia.
S. P. Wetherell Co., New York and Phila.
C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa.

PALM OIL.

James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Parmele, Plash & King, 35 B'way, New York.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

PARAFFINE OIL.

Manufacturers' Paraffine Co., Chester, Pa.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
Tidewater Oil Co., New York.

PARAFFINE WAX.

Crew, Levick Co., Philadelphia.
Manufacturers' Paraffine Co., Chester, Pa.
Smith & Nichols, 145-147 Front St., New York.
Standard Oil Co., 408 W 14th St., New York.
Tidewater Oil Co., 12 Broadway, New York.

PETROLEUM.

Atlantic Refining Co., Franklin, Pa.
Borne, Scrymser Co., 80 South St., New York.
Crew Levick Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
The Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, O.
Union Petroleum Co., 138 S. Fourth St., Phila.
Waters-Pierce Oil Co., 816 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

PHOSPHORUS.

General Chem. Co., 608 Bourse, Philadelphia.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH.

Baltimore Chrome Works, Baltimore, Md.
Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone St., New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., 128 Duane St., N. Y.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

PLUMBAGO.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Paterson, Boardman & Co., 133-137 Front St., New York.

PUTTY.

E. S. Belknap Mfg. Co., 8 Gold St., New York.

QUICKSILVER.

Haas Bros., 27 William St., New York.

QUININE.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, 114 William St., New York.
R. W. Phair & Co., 16 Platt St., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., 100 William St., New York.
Rosengarten & Sons, 12 Gold St., New York.

RED OIL.

Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

ROSIN.

Florida Naval Stores & Commission Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

ROTTEN STONE.

R. J. Waddell & Co., 52 Beekman St., N. Y.

SAL AMMONIAC.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
The Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and N. Y.
W. H. & F. Jordan, Jr., Philadelphia.
A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl St., New York.
R. W. Phair & Co., 16 Platt St., New York.
The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St., New York.

SAL SODA.

Church & Dwight Co., 63-65 Wall St., N. Y.
Diamond Soda Works, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fergusson Bros., Philadelphia.
Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and New York.
Hollingsworth & Peterson, 653 Bourse, Phila.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Penna. Salt Mfg. Co., 115 Chestnut St., Phila.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.
John C. Wiarda & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.

SALT CAKE.

General Chem. Co., 25 Broad St., New York.
The Grasselli Chem. Co., Cleveland and N. Y.

SALTPETRE.

Battelle & Renwick, 163 Front St., New York.

SEEDS.

J. Fritzlin, Amsterdam.
Les Fils de F. Balladur, Smyrna (Asia Minor).
Planchon Ainee, Marseilles, France.
Roger Schultz & Co., Marseilles, France.

SHELLAC.

New York Shellac Co., 229 Pearl St., N. Y.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

SODA ASH.

Arnold, Hoffmann & Co., Providence.
Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 25 Cedar St., N. Y.
James Lee & Co., 76 William St., New York.
Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.
Wing & Evans, 22 William St., New York.
Isaac Winkler & Bro., Cincinnati, O.

SOLUBLE COTTON.

Billings, Clapp Co., Boston, Mass.
Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Geo. A. Erkenbrach, 115 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Maas & Waldstein, 107 Murray St., New York.

STONEWARE.

O. Porsch Chemical Co., 62 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Arthur J. Weeks, Akron, O.

STRONTIA NITRATE.

R. W. Phair & Co., 16 Platt St., New York.
Rogers & Pyatt, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

STRYCHNINE.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Merck & Co., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.

SUGAR OF MILK.

Merck & Co., New York.
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Buffalo and New York.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Cochrane Chemical Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Lister's Agri. Chem. Works, 26 B'way, N. Y.
New England Gas & Coke Co., 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

SULPHATE OF SODA.

Cochrane Chem. Co., 55 Kilby St., Boston.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.

SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE.

Battelle & Renwick, 163 Front St., New York.
T. & S. C. White Co., 28 Burling Slip, N. Y.

TALLOW.

Welch & Welch, 121 Broad St., New York.

TARTARIC ACID.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York.
Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia.
Tartar Chemical Co., 47 Cedar St., New York.

TIN CANS.

American Can Co., 11 Broadway, New York.

TURPENTINE.

Florida Naval Stores & Com'n Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Standard Oil Co., New York.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

ULTRAMARINE.

The Heller & Merz Co., 28 Cliff St., New York.

VANILLA BEANS.

Dodge & Olcott, 86 William St., New York.
Thurston & Braidich, 128 William St., N. Y.

VANILLIN.

W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., 5 Jones Lane, N. Y.
Fries Bros., 92 Reade St., New York.
Magnus & Lauer, 92 Pearl St., New York.
O. Porsch Chem. Co., 62 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

VARNISH.

Atlantic Drier & Varnish Co., Phila., Pa.
Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., New Milford, Conn., and New York.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
John W. Masury & Son, New York.
Thresher & Co., Dayton, O.
Wm. Waterall & Co., Philadelphia.

VARNISH GUMS.

Edw. Hill's Son & Co., 27 Cedar St., N. Y.
John S. Lamson & Bro., 77 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Paterson, Boardman & Co., 133-137 Front St., New York.
Rogers & Pyatt, 80 Maiden Lane, New York.
S. Winterbourne & Co., 94 Pine St., New York.

WHITE LEAD.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., 100 William St., New York.
Coleman White Lead Co., 31 State St., Boston.
Samuel H. French & Co., Philadelphia.
Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., Philadelphia.
Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 182 Front St., New York.
National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York
J. Lee Smith & Co., 59 Frankfort St., N. Y.
Wm. Waterall & Co., Philadelphia.

WAX.

W. H. Bowdlear & Co., Boston.
Smith & Nichols, 145 Front St., New York.

WINDOW GLASS.

American Window Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOOD ALCOHOL.

Chas. Cooper & Co., 194 Worth St., New York.
Manhattan Spirit Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Merrimac Chem. Co., 75-77 Broad St., Boston.
A. L. Webb & Sons, Baltimore.

ZINC.

The New Jersey Zinc Co., 11 B'way, N. Y.

MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.

AUTOMATIC PRESSES.

American Process Co., 62 William St., New York.

BOLTING CLOTH.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

BOLTING MACHINERY.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BURR STONES.

J. R. Alsing Co., 75 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

CALDRONS.

D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

CEMENT MACHINERY.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

CENTRIFUGAL MILLS.

American Tool & Machine Co., 109 Beach St., Boston.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.

COOKERS.

American Process Co., 62 William St., New York.

DIGESTERS.

American Process Co., 62 William St., New York.

DISINTEGRATORS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 75 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.
Chas. Ross & Son Co., 18 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRUG CHASERS.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

DRUG MILLS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
American Chocolate Machinery Co., 49-51 West 66th St., New York.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co., 1402 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.
Chas. Ross & Son Co., 18 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRYING MACHINES.

American Process Co., 62 William St., New York.
Joslin Schmidt & Co., Cincinnati, O.
Alex. P. Mende & Co., 536 W. 14th St., N. Y.

ECCENTRIC MILLS.

J. S. & F. G. Simpson, 26-36 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY.

C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., Western Ave., 17th and 18th Sts., Chicago, Ill.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Link Belt Engineering Co., Nicetown, Philadelphia.

ESOPUS MILLSTONES.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

EVAPORATORS.

C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
Joslin Schmidt & Co., Cincinnati, O.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Charles Mill Supply Co., 15 South William St., New York.

FILTER CLOTH.

John Johnson & Co., 95-97 Liberty St., N. Y.

FILTER PRESSES.

Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
John Johnson & Co., 95-97 Liberty St., N. Y.
William R. Perrin & Co., 1500-1522 Forty-sixth St., Chicago.
D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.
Watson-Stillman Co., 204 E. 43d St., New York.

FILTER PRESS PUMPS.

John Johnson & Co., 95-97 Liberty St., N. Y.

FUEL OIL BURNING APPLIANCES.

Rockwell Engineering Co., 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

GUNPOWDER MACHINERY.

C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

William R. Perrin & Co., 1500-1522 Forty-sixth St., Chicago.
Watson-Stillman Co., 204 E. 43d St., New York.

LABORATORY MACHINERY.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.

LEAD WORKS MACHINERY.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, Western Ave., 17th and 18th Sts., Chicago.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OIL FURNACES.

Rockwell Engineering Co., 26 Cortlandt St., New York.

OIL MILL MACHINERY.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, Western Ave., 17th and 18th Sts., Chicago.

PAINT MILLS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 75 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
P. F. Campbell, 55-57 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
The Charles Mill Supply Co., 15 South William St., New York.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chas. Kaestner & Co., 241 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.
Kent Machine Works, 246-248 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chas. Ross & Son Co., 18 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Waterville Foundry & Mfg. Co., Waterville, N. Y.

PAINT MIXERS.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
The J. H. Day Co., 1144 (J) Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kent Machine Works, 246-248 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chas. Ross & Son Co., 18 Steuben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Waterville Foundry & Mfg. Co., Waterville, N. Y.

PERCUSSION MILLS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., B'klyn, N. Y.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.

POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., Western Ave., 17th & 18th Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PULVERIZERS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 75 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
American Chocolate Machinery Co., 49-51 West 66th St., New York.
C. O. Bartlett & Co., Cleveland, O.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Kent Machine Works, 246-248 Plymouth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co., Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.
Watson-Stillman Co., 204 E. 43d St., New York.

PUTTY MACHINERY.

P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kent Machine Wks., 246 Plymouth St., Bklyn.
P. M. Walton, 1023 Germantown Ave., Phila.

ROLLER MILLS.

Raymond Bros., Impact Pulverizer Co., 1402 Monadnock Block, Chicago.

ROTARY PUMPS.

Foster Pump Works, 36-38 Bridge St., Bklyn.
Taber Pump Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SPICE MILLS.

J. R. Alsing Co., 73 Guernsey St., Brooklyn.
American Chocolate Machinery Co., 49-51 West 66th St., New York.
P. F. Campbell, 55 Laurel St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Carey, 17 State St., New York.
The J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O.
Faust Machine Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEAM FITTINGS.

Jenkins Bros., 71 John St., New York.

SOAP MACHINERY.

H. W. Caldwell & Son Company, Western Ave., 17th and 18th Sts., Chicago.

STEAM JACKET KETTLES.

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WANT COLUMN (page 22).

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MACHINERY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, page 23.

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NEW YORK, AUGUST 5, 1901.

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LOWER PRICES FOR QUININE.

In view of the extremely heavy shipments of cinchona bark from Java to Europe during the months of June and July, the lower units of the recent London and Amsterdam bark auctions and the Java quinine sale at Batavia, and the dullness of trade in this market, the lower range of prices established by both American and German manufacturers of quinine caused little or no surprise here, the events above specified having prepared those interested for a decline.

Since November of last year the Java shipments of cinchona bark have not been so heavy as was the case last month, when 620,000 kilograms, or 1,364,000 pounds of bark were sent to Europe. In the table printed below are given the amounts of bark in kilograms shipped from Java each month during the period from Janury, 1899, to and including July of this year:—

	1899. Kilos.	1900. Kilos.	1901. Kilos.
January	255,000	370,000	500,000
February	465,000	320,000	374,000
March	488,500	325,000	437,000
April	498,500	265,000	400,000
May	471,500	408,000	373,000
June	566,450	433,000	524,000
July	470,000	314,000	620,000
August	601,200	488,500	.....
September	616,000	683,000	.....
October	479,000	550,000	.....
November	681,000	745,000	.....
December	313,000	550,000	.....

THE POSITION OF OPIUM.

Opium in the New York market is easier, and in some instances a shade lower. This situation is said to be due to lower cables from Smyrna and the usual competition between local dealers. As a matter of fact, however, the indications would seem to point to bearish tactics on the part of large handlers, and this idea is borne out to quite an extent by the fact that, until a market was sought for one or two outside lots within the past week or ten days, the feeling was firm; dealers reported business to be better than for a long time past. Quite a number of sales of case lots have been made lately, according to the reports of those who are now talking bearish, and coincidentally with a sale of an outside lot of some twenty-five cases upon which the bond had expired at private terms, said to have been considerably below the present quotations, the market was reported to have weakened. So far as can be learned, no old opium has been reported sold at Smyrna at lower prices, and the lower figures reported in cable advices from primary markets are taken to refer to the new gum.

BRIMSTONE SITUATION.

Importers here have been notified of a further advance in the price of brimstone in Sicily, and quotations have consequently been marked up half a dollar per ton. It would be idle to speculate on the cause of this advance, as the conditions are such that the price may be arbitrarily advanced or reduced at the pleasure of the syndicate which has practical control of the production. What the reason may be for advancing the price at this time may be guessed at, but the controlling interest has given no hint of the motives actuating it or of its policy regarding the regulation of prices. But it may be fair to assume that prices will be kept at as high a level as the syndicate finds it can maintain them without causing material decrease in consumption or resort by consumers to the use of pyrites. The shipments from Sicily during the month of June were some seven thousand tons smaller than during the corresponding month last year, but the total shipments during the fiscal year ended June 30 show an increase of over 32,000 tons. While the total shipments during June showed a decrease of over seven thousand tons, those to the United States showed a decrease of 830 tons, and during the fiscal year an increase of 9,248 tons.

The statistical situation of brimstone may be of interest to buyers, but whether the stocks are large or small is not important, as both production and prices are regulated at the will of the syndicate. The following statistics, however, are appended to show the movement during the past fiscal year and the stocks held at the close of same:—

EXPORTS FROM SICILY.

Exports to—	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Italy	85,210	101,621
United Kingdom	19,923	25,963
France	98,455	98,393
Austria	19,647	23,067
Germany	30,549	26,290
Russia	19,878	16,815
Greece and Turkey	22,304	19,795
Holland	15,813	11,781
Spain	3,566	6,298
Portugal	11,315	11,462
Sweden, Norway & Denm'k.	27,373	18,313
Belgium	9,316	8,845
Other countries	11,054	10,282
United States	147,094	138,846
Total, tons	521,497	517,741

STOCK IN SICILY AT END OF JUNE.

	1901.	1900.
Girgenti	90,758	81,014
Licata	67,293	62,235
Catania	19,975	43,475
Palermo	3,538	5,308
Termini	1,522	776
Total, tons	183,086	192,808

SERPENTARIA ROOT.

Among the indigenious roots that have recently attracted more than ordinary attention is serpentaria. The tone of the local market has steadily improved during the past few weeks on account of the extreme scarcity of the supply on the spot. Stocks of the root at leading distributing centers, as well as at primary sources of supply, are also very light. No accurate estimate of the amount held in this market can be made, but the scarcity may be judged from the fact that an inquiry for about five thousand pounds was reported a week ago which could not be filled here. What little root remains here is held by a very few dealers, who are extremely firm in their views, and who will not sell below the prices quoted in our market report; indeed, we hear of but one dealer who is willing to sell at the inside quotation, and he holds only a very small quantity. No arrivals are expected from the South for some time, and advices from primary sources are not at all conducive to lower prices. Very little root is being received from the country and reports regarding the new crop are not encouraging. Considerably higher prices are expected by those interested within a very short time.

TANK STORAGE OF TURPENTINE.

Disappointment expressed by holders of spirits of turpentine at the present low prices and the futility of all efforts to keep them up, draws attention to the new tank company at Savannah and to the aim and purposes of that corporation. For a long time it would appear that factors and exporters have been at cross purposes. Each naturally fought for the long end of the stick, and it is generally believed that the incorporation of the National Tank and Export Company, whose charter grants them extraordinary powers, was a play toward this end by the former. The stock of the new company is owned by prominent naval stores factors of Savannah, about the only prominent concern of this kind not interested in the new corporation being the Peacock-Hunt & West Company of Savannah.

It was thought at first that the company would act merely in the capacity of warehousemen for exporters, but as the charter gave them power to buy and sell on their own account in addition to warehouse privileges, it became apparent that the main object of the concern was to supply a market for themselves which would absorb all surplus stock of spirits, and in this way enable the factors to maintain a higher level of values. It is rather a curious plan to buy goods from yourself and hold them for a rise, and the operations of the company will be keenly watched. Considerable interest is shown in the enterprise, backed as it is by so many sound and wealthy business concerns. Opinion is divided upon the chances of success. The factor element is confident, while the exporters are inclined to pooh-pooh the whole affair, which nevertheless is causing them some anxiety.

The new company appears to have started out badly and showed their hand too early in the game. Without waiting until their tankage plant was equipped and ready for service, they began to buy quite freely, and found themselves with a comparatively heavy stock in the midst of excessively hot weather. They were then forced to withdraw, and the Savannah market weakened again.

The value of the tank storage system as applied to spirits of turpentine has always been an uncertain quantity, and it is still a mooted question whether it really pays to buy in summer and hold for winter, when the expense of regiuing and refilling the barrels and the loss from contraction in cold weather is taken into consideration, as it is claimed by some that all that can possibly be saved to offset these expenses is the loss from leakage. The dealers and exporters claim that the game is not worth the candle; that the parties interested do not understand the market conditions abroad, and that between all disadvantages the plan can never be a great success. On the other hand, the new company is composed of men financially strong enough to carry out anything they undertake, and however scant their knowledge may be of foreign conditions, they certainly understand the Savannah market thoroughly. It remains to be seen therefore how far they will go toward attempting to control the American market for spirits upon which London, Antwerp and the rest of the world are practically dependent.

The yield of whalebone from the ten bowheads taken by the Belvedere and Karluk is said to be about 16,000 lbs., three bowheads being small calves, and it is reported that but about 12,000 lbs. of "trade" bone had been secured by the entire fleet, being about one-half of that obtained last year. All the above is on the way down to Seattle or San Francisco, as also the 5,500 lbs. Northwest or Japan taken by the Alice Knowles and Charles W. Morgan.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

The New Philippine Tariff.

Washington, Aug. 2, 1901.

The newly appointed Collector of Customs for the Philippines sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 1, carrying the new Philippine tariff. The Collector is expected to arrive at Manila about Sept. 1, and the new schedules will be promptly submitted to the Philippine Commission and the War Department notified by cable either of unqualified approval or of suggested changes. It is estimated that not over ten days will be required to settle all points at issue, and the Commission will then be instructed by the Secretary of War to formally promulgate the schedules without further delay, and they will be made public simultaneously in Manila and Washington, probably about Sept. 15. The department had contemplated delaying formal promulgation until the meeting of the United States Supreme Court, which is expected to hand down early in October its decision in the pending case involving the constitutionality of the levying of duties on commerce between the United States and the Philippines, but the demand for the revision has been so strenuous on the part of importers and merchants in the islands that the Secretary of War does not feel justified in longer holding the matter open.

In order that no embarrassment to business interests may follow the taking effect of the new tariff without notice, a provision has been incorporated to the effect that "merchandise in transit at the time the present revision goes into effect may be entered under the provisions of law existing at the time of shipment, provided, however, that this privilege shall not be extended beyond the period of sixty days after the date of the enforcement of the present tariff of the duties and taxes." Merchandise in bond at the time of the taking effect of the new tariff will be permitted to be withdrawn at the old rates if desired at any time within sixty days; otherwise goods taken out of bond will pay the new rates.

In framing the new tariff great care has been exercised to observe all the forms of a temporary military measure. In deciding the Porto Rican cases the Supreme Court justified the levying of duties on imports into Porto Rico prior to the cession of the island while it was under exclusively military control as a military necessity, and while the status in the Philippines may be held by the court to have been modified by the treaty of cession, yet it is considered advisable to preserve military forms wherever possible. Hence the new tariff will be promulgated in the form of an amendment and will be preceded by the following statement:—

"By the authority of the President of the United States, and with the approval of the Secretary of War first had, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission: The provisions of General Order No. 49, office of the United States Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, dated October 23, 1899, relating to customs on imports and exports of the Philippine Islands, and tonnage duties and wharf charges therein, and the several orders supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, are hereby amended to read as follows, etc."

The schedules of interest to the oil, paint and drug trade have not been modified since the original draft was published in the Reporter last March, except in such particulars as have already been noted in these dispatches. Semi-official calculations indicate that the new rates represent on the average reductions of 10 to 25 per cent. from the rates now in force, which are practically those levied under the old Spanish colonial tariff. In one important particular the new tariff will remove a very heavy burden from the commerce of the islands in the abolition of the extortionate port charges, which constituted fat perquisites of the old Spanish officials and which have been continued up to the present time for the purpose of supplying funds with which to repair public docks and wharves. Under the revised tariff there will be no wharf charges on imported merchandise except that destined for transshipment to other ports of the Philippine Islands, in which case a nominal charge of 25 cents per metric ton will be levied at the port of trans-shipment. Exports from the Philippine Islands will pay a wharf charge of 75 cents per metric ton. The only export duties levied on merchandise of interest to the Reporter's readers are the following: Indigo, 25 cents per 100 kilograms; indigo, employed for dyeing ("tintarron"), 2.5 cents per 100 kilograms; cocoanuts, fresh and dried (copra), 10 cents per 100 kilograms.

The War Department has received a cablegram from Havana announcing

that the joint commission engaged in framing a new Cuban tariff has completed its work and referred the new schedules to Collector Bliss, of Havan, in order that they will be scrutinized with reference to their revenue producing power, the department having decided that at least $15,000,000 per annum must be raised by import duties to provide for the new insular government. In this connection a strong tendency has been developed on the part of the Cuban members of the joint tariff commission to increase the rates on schedules covering goods largely produced in the United States, and this tendency is traced by War Department officials to the desire on the part of the Cubans to force the United States to negotiate a reciprocity treaty as soon as an independent government is established in the island.

The Cubans are very desirous of securing reductions in the Dingley rates on sugar and tobacco imported into the United States from the island, and they argue that the best method of obtaining these concessions is to increase the rates on American products, and thereby secure the co-operation of American manufacturers who are anxious to retain the Cuban market. No reliable information has been received here with regard to the new rates, but the Secretary of War expects the American representatives on the commission to oppose unreasonable rates and to guard against any discrimination the Cubans may desire to incorporate in the tariff for "trading" purposes.

TRADE ITEMS.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 22.)

A. R. Strain, secretary of the Robert B. Brown Oil Co., of St. Louis, was on 'change on Monday last.

Dr. E. C. True, of Dr. J. F. True & Co., Auburn, Maine, spent a few days in the city last week.

Ralph Nittner, of this city, left on Thursday last for an extended trip abroad among the cotton oil buyers.

Francis E. Dodge, of Dodge & Olcott, sailed on the Teutonic on Wednesday. He will spend about eight weeks in Europe.

James Langmuir, manager of the Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., of this city, is spending his vacation on his farm, in Canada.

H. T. Jarrett, of the New York office of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, has returned from a two weeks' visit to Vermont.

Samuel M. Moneypenny, with the Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., is spending his vacation at White Lake, Sullivan county.

Adolph G. Wulff, of Joslin, Schmidt & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, chemical engineers, was in New York last week in the interest of his firm.

The headquarters of the American Linseed Co., which have heretofore been in Chicago, have been moved to 100 William street, this city.

Charles O. Weisz, of McKesson & Robbins, left last Monday on his vacation, in course of which he will visit the Pan-American Exposition.

A. P. Sauer, of New Orleans, La., spent Tuesday among the cotton oil trade. He left in the evening for Maine, where he will spend his vacation.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company has filed papers increasing its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $12,000,000. The papers were signed by Samuel T. Morgan, president, and Alan H. Harris, secretary.

The advertisement of the J. H. Day Co., Cincinnati, O., appears on page 25. They manufacture a large and complete line of paint mills and mixers, and have orders from some of the leading houses in the trade.

The committee having in charge the exhibits at the next annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at St. Louis during the week beginning Sept. 16, is making satisfactory progress, and expects to make this a most interesting and instructive feature. Among the exhibits will be drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, apparatus, books, charts, diagrams, historical and antique objects, dispensing apparatus, prescription helps and novelties in labels or dispensing. Contributions to this exhibit are especially desired from retail druggists, and any who may have anything new or novel in these lines should communicate with H. M. Whelpley, the local secretary at St. Louis.

The Dawson, Ga., cotton oil mills have been purchased by the Southern Cotton Oil Company. The price paid is understood to be $27,000. The cotton oil mill at Waynesboro, Ga., has also been purchased by the same company.

The officers of the new Southern Cotton Oil Co. have secured comodious offices in the Bowling Green building, in this city, and will open to-day. They will be in charge of L. W. Haskell, vice-president, formerly of Savannah, Ga.

The Cheshire Glass Co.'s works, at Cheshire, Mass., were burned to the ground last Tuesday, causing a loss of about $12,000, partly insured. The works have not been in operation since last winter. The fire is thought to have been incendiary.

W. T. Bruce, of the firm of Hugh Wallace & Co., of London, will arrive at New York about Aug. 12, and is desirous of securing agencies for the sale of American chemical products in Europe. Correspondence can be sent care of Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

The capital stock of the National Refining Company, of Cleveland, O., has been increased $1,400,000. President Lamprecht is quoted as saying that the company has widened its field and has decided upon a number of improvements, which made the increase in capital necessary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Glass Co. will be held at their general offices, Pittsburgh, on Aug. 15. They have been taking stock in preparation for it, but have already started a few of their plants. It is said that there will be no changes made in the directory.

A report on the occurrence of asphalt in Pedernales, Venezuela, has been made by Prof. R. Zuber, of London. The Island of Pedernales is in the Orinoco delta, and the asphalt deposit, the possible output from which is assumed to be 20,000 tons annually, is identical with that of the deposit on the Island of Trinidad.

The shipments of phosphate rock from the port of Charleston, S. C., during the month of June reached a total of 14,255 tons, to the following ports: Liverpool, 1,508 tons; Antwerp, 2,848 tons; Genoa 1,150 tons; Rotterdam, 3,289 tons; Bremen, 2,114 tons; Savannah, Ga., 537 tons; Baltimore, 1,059 tons; Richmond, Va., 1,750 tons.

In addition to the list of cotton oil plants purchased by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. given in these columns, it is announced that the Florence Cotton Oil Mill property, owned by Thomas Taylor, Jr., has been sold to the Chemical Co., the deal having been closed in Columbia. W. R. Eve, Jr., the manager, will continue in his present position. It is said the capacity will be increased very nearly one-half.

The Venezuela Herald reports that the company known as the German Venezuelan Sulphur Co., which was floated in Germany with a capital of 2,000,000 marks ($476,000) for the purpose of exploiting the immense sulphur deposits situated near Carupano, is actively at work setting up the aerial cable by which sulphur will be carried from the mine to the port, a distance of about 18 kilometers (11.18 miles). The landing wharf is finished and the managers only await the termination of the wire-rope railroad to begin loading on a large scale.

Large quantities of sulphuric, muriatic, nitric and aqua ammonia and acetic acid, both commercial and chemically pure; also sal soda, blue vitriol, Glauber's salts, soldering salts, mixed acid for dynamite purposes, copperas, sal ammoniac, sulphate of ammonia, Epsom salts, sulphate of zinc, sulphide of sodium, soda ash, hyposulphite of soda, ferric sulphate and tinning flux are now produced at Birmingham, Ala., to say nothing of the enormous quantities of all grades of fertilizers. The large manufacturing center which Birmingham has gives a market for many of these chemicals. It is stated that the attention of outside capital has been attracted to this line, and some heavy investments will be made shortly in this field. The fertilizer factories, carbonators, wholesale druggists and many others in the South are proving to be large consumers of the chemicals being manufactured in this district. The Grasselli Chemical Co., which during the last 18 months erected large works at Powderly, a suburb of Birmingham, are figuring on increasing the capacity of their plant, while the Semet-Solvay Process Co., at Ensley, are at work on an enlargement of their plant.

J. J. Fitzpatrick has returned from his vacation trip to the east end of Long Island.

Among those registered at the Drug Trade Club since our last report were: G. W. Ganong, M. P., St. Stephen, N. B.; Charles A. Apmeyer, Cincinnati, and W. N. Worcester, Detroit.

S. P. Stocum, of the New York Glass Company, has just returned from a trip through parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He reports the glass trade quiet, but comparing favorably with the same season last year.

The annual conference between the wage committees of the National Green Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association and the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Union was held at Atlantic City, N. J., last week. Canadians were represented at the meeting for the first time in ten years.

William H. Harrison, drug exporter, of 60 Pearl street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,919 and assets $899, consisting of stock, $25; trademarks and medicines, $250, and accounts, $624. He claims exemption for office furniture, valued at $75. There are 42 creditors. He has been in the drug line for 20 years.

The American Linseed Company last week took up at par and accrued interest all of the notes issued and outstanding under the mortgage of Feb. 1, 1901. The funds for this purpose were taken from the treasury of the company, and the new interests have agreed to furnish at the uniform rate of 5 per cent. whatever money may be needed from time to time for working capital, the company to have the privege of paying off these temporary loans as it may have the money to do so. L. M. Bowers, formerly general manager of the Bessemer Steamship Company, has been elected vice-president of the American Linseed Company.

Vongerichten publishes in the Berichte an interesting paper on morphidine, a somewhat obscure derivative of morphine. When morphine is distilled with zinc dust, there is obtained besides phenanthrene a small quantity of a substance which is termed morphidine. This has, however, been shown to be a mixture of two bases, easily convertible into secondary bases by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid. Of these two bases, one has the formula C16H11N, and gives with methyl iodide an iodomethylate which yields its corresponding hydroxy base. From its general behavior it appears to be a homologue of the benidine. The other base which forms the greater portion of the mixture has the formula C16H9N, and appears to be closely related to the isoquinoline group.

George C. Thomas, one of the directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, has been arrested on his own invitation by an agent of the Internal Revenue Department. In order to give occasion for the arrest, Mr. Thomas has openly refused to comply with the regulations under which Charles H. Treat, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York, has been collecting for the Government $2 for every 100 shares of stock sold by the brokers in the exchanges. The tax on stock transfers has been a part of the war tax. Mr. Thomas and other brokers were advised months ago by lawyers that the tax was unconstitutional. Mr. Thomas decided to make a test case by transferring stock without affixing the stamps and paying the tax.

In connection with the current plans of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, otherwise known as the Southern Fertilizer Trust, to strengthen its position by the purchase of cotton oil mills, it is of interest to note the appearance of new competition in the fertilizer business. Advices from Augusta, Ga., state that a new fertilizer company is being organized with a capital stock of $300,000, which may be increased to $1,000,000, but is not to exceed that figure. The company, which is to be known as the Southern States Phosphate & Fertilizer Company, is said to be backed by Pope & Fleming, of Augusta; J. M. Berry, George R. Lombard, Joseph Day and Thomas Barrett, Jr., of Augusta; Frank Screven, J. A. G. Carson and A. S. Guckenheimer, of Savannah; E. R. Hodgson, of Athens; T. M. Green, of Washington, and R. C. Neely, of Waynesboro. The company will erect a large fertilizer plant at Savannah near the phosphate rock supply and water transportation.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 22.)

PETROLEUM NOTES.

The G. Hammett Oil Co.'s No. 8 on the J. Wingrove farm is in and good for 20 barrels a day.

On Wolf creek C. S. Cameron has drilled in his No. 5 on the R. A. Leasure farm and has a producer good for 40 barrels a day.

Near Leetsdale, Beaver county, R. K. Wilson has drilled in No. 6 on the R. K. Wilson farm and has a show for a 20-barrel producer.

In the Turkey Foot field R. Sutor & Co. have completed a test well on the I. N. Young farm and have a show for a 10-barrel pumper.

In Gilmer county, on Indian fork, the South Penn has completed No. 4 W. H. Kirkpatrick and has a 25-barrel pumper from the fifth sand.

In the Pine Grove district, Wetzel county, Mary B. Long No. 5 is good for thirty barrels a day, and No. 3 J. R. Shreve is about the same.

In the Bens run district, Pleasants county, Mallory Bros. have completed No. 14 on the R. J. & D. King farm and have an 8-barrel pumper.

In the Jewet field, Harrison county, F. N. Donaldson has completed and shot his No. 4 on the J. Finicum farm and has a very light producer.

On Indian Fork, Gilmer county, the South Penn Co.'s No. 4 on the W. S. Kirkpatrick farm is showing for 20 barrels a day from the fifth sand.

On Sugar Creek, Pleasants county, the American Oil Development Co. has completed its No. 4 on the Mary Edgel farm, and has a 30-barrel producer.

On Richmond run, Wetzel county, H. L. Smith & Co. have completed their No. 6 on the I. D. Morgan farm and have a show for a 20-barrel pumper.

In the Lowell district the Cleveland & Marietta Oil Co. has drilled in its test well on the Charles Kehl farm and has a show for a 40-barrel producer.

Near Pine Grove, Wetzel county, the South Penn Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 4 on the Jeanette Chamberlain farm and has a show for a producer.

Near Meadville, Tyler county, the Carter Oil Co. has completed its No. 4 on the S. S. Galloway farm and has a 10-barrel producer in the Big Injun sand.

Near Stewart Station, Tyler county, the Southern Oil Co. has completed No. 3 on the Flesher heirs' farm and will have a light producer in the Cow run sand.

In Green county, in the New Freeport development, the South Penn Co. has completed its No. 5 on the John Sellers farm and has a 40-barrel producer.

In the Cross Roads district, Monongalia county the South Penn Co. has drilled in its No. 7 on the E. J. Eddy farm, and has a show for a good producer.

On Wolf creek, Morgan county, O., Chas. S. Cameron has drilled in his No. 6 on the R. A. Leasun farm, and has a show for a 40 or 50 barrel producer.

On Indian fork, a tributary of Sand Fork, in Gilmer county, the South Penn has completed and shot its No. 2 on the W. H. Cox farm, and has a 30-barrel producer.

In the Stout district, Doddridge county, the Carter Oil Co. has completed its No. 8 on the D. P. & L. M. Stout farm and will have a 40-barrel producer.

On Richwood run, Wetzel county, H. L. Smith & Co. have completed their No. 5 on the I. D. Morgan farm and have a 25-barrel producer from the Big Injun sand.

In the Cairo district, Ritchie county, the Consolidated Oil Co. has completed its No. 10 on the D. & M. McGregor farm and has a 20-barrel producer in the salt sand.

In the Cross Roads extension in Monongalia county, the South Penn Co. has completed its No. 8 on the E. J. Eddy farm and has a producer good for 200 barrels a day.

On Half-way run, in the Marietta district, Washington county, the Benedict Farm Oil Co. has completed a test well on the F. Benedict farm and has a 20-barrel producer.

W. C. Patterson & Co. drilled in their No. 7 on the C. M. Uhl farm, located below Williamstown, Wood county, W. Va., and got a producer that started to flow at a rapid rate when the pay was struck, and averaged twenty-five barrels an hour the first twelve hours.

On Indian run, Harrison county, the South Penn Co. has drilled its No. 14 on the Luther Haymond farm into the sand and has a show for a 30-barrel producer in the 50-foot.

West of the Blacksville, in Greene county, the South Penn has completed Nos. 4 and 6 on the Inghram Kent farm and has two producers good for 10 and 30 barrels respectively.

On the Ohio side in the Graysville development in Monroe county, Samuel Galey & Co. have completed a test well on the L. Farnsworth farm and have a show for a 60-barrel producer.

In the Centerville district, Tyler county, J. C. Sullivan & Co. have completed their test well on the G. Martin farm and have a show for a 15-barrel producer from the Keener sand.

In the fifth sand development north of Bealls Mills, Lewis county, where a number of wells are due in the sand, 19 of the best producers have an aggregate production of 1,475 barrels a day.

In the Troutman district, Butler county, the South Penn Oil Co. has put its new well on the Murtland farm to pumping from the Speechley sand and has a show for a 40 or 50-barrel producer.

In the Graysville development, on the Ohio side, in Monroe county, the Woodsfield Oil Co. has completed its No. 5 on the Dougherty heirs' farm and has a 25-barrel producer from the Keener sand.

The Octo Oil Co. has completed No. 19 on the Sol Pithtel farm and has a 20-barrel producer from the Cow run sand. Urquart & Co. have a show for a fine producer at their No. 5 on the Z. Jones farm.

Three miles southeast of Barnesville, Belmont county, W. D. Black & Co. have drilled a wildcat on the John White farm into the Keener sand and since giving it a shot have a show for a 5-barrel pumper.

Northwest of Middlebourne, Tyler county, W. Va., the Middlebourne Oil Co.'s test well on the Engle farm has been drilled deeper and is producing at the rate of 50 barrels a day natural from the Keener sand.

In the Center district, on the Little Kanawha River, Calhoun county, the Federal Oil Co. has drilled a test well on the A. Hartman farm into the salt sand and has a show for a 25-barrel producer from that formation.

The British Consul at Chefoo, China, reports: "Russian kerosene, which figures first in 1895 at a third of the import of the American article, is by way of succumbing to its rival, the returns for 1900 being 4,627,852 gallons American, against 216,490 gallons Russian."

In the Bens Run district, the Hazelwood Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 6 on the W. M. Stanton farm and has a 100-barrel producer. Near St. Marys the United States Oil Co. has completed No. 13 on the Isaac Pethtel farm and has a show for a 50-barrel producer.

In the shallow sand territory near Chester Hill, Morgan county, Ellis Bros. & Co. have completed their No. 8 on the Elihu Haimer farm and have a 10-barrel pumper. Dunnington & Selby have completed No. 7 on the L. R. Howard farm and have a 50-barrel producer.

One and a half miles northwest of Middlebourne, Tyler county, at Point Pleasant, the Middlebourne Oil Co. has drilled its test well on the C. Engle farm to the top of the Keener, and has a show for a 25-barrel well. The location of this well is more than three miles from any production.

On Cave run, Pleasants county, Ellsworth Davis & Co. have drilled in their No. 7 on the John Wagoner farm, and have a show for a 50-barrel producer from the Cow run sand. In the same district A. T. Anderson & Co. have completed No. 3 on the William and Mary Cox farm, and have a show for a 15-barrel pumper.

The farmer has found petroleum his best friend in dealing with other pests than the mosquito. It is the only thing that will kill the tree scales, including the famous San Jose scale, and it is the sovereign remedy for a line of bacterial ills in vegetation. Not merely the invisible parasites are combated with oil, but the visible insects as well. Kerosene emulsion goes far to compensate for the loss of insectiverous birds out of doors, and is absolutely indispensable in dealing with the pests in poultry houses and stables.

The South Penn Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 3 on the William Clendenning farm in the Bristoria development, Greene county, and the well placed 300 barrels to its credit the first twenty-four hours.

Leases of over 10,000 acres of oil lands in Allen county, Ky., were filed for record last week. Ten thousand acres have been leased in Madison county. The National Consolidated Oil Co. has been organized at Louisville, with a capital of $5,000,000. The Kentucky & Indiana Oil Co. has been organized at New Albany, with a capital of $250,000.

In the Bealls Mills district, Lewis county, the South Penn has completed and shot its No. 6 on the Parr Mullady farm and has a 100-barrel producer in the fifth sand. No. 7 on the same farm is in the fifth sand and made 60 barrels the first 24 hours. The same company has completed and shot No. 3 on the Owen McAnaney farm and has a producer that placed 160 barrels to its credit the first 24 hours.

The combination of California oil producers, contemplated for many months as a remedy for unprofitable prices resulting from competition to sell, is being organized. Twelve companies, representing 65 per cent. of the Kern River field, have signed the agreement, and other companies will soon enter the combination, the prospect being that soon there will not be more than 5 or 10 per cent. of the product of the State on the open market in possible antagonism to the combine. The capital of the combined company will be between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000, that amount being necessary to acquire the property of the various companies. In marketing the oil, it is said to be the plan to construct a pipe line to San Francisco Bay, unless satisfactory rates can be obtained from the railroads.

OBITUARY.

Asahel Wheeler.

Asahel Wheeler, for nearly fifty years a prominent resident of West Newtop, Mass., died Tuesday evening, July 30, at his home in that place of old age. He was 83 years old.

Born in Bolton, Mr. Wheeler grew up as a young man of that place, and there received his education. He was comparatively young when he secured employment in the paint and oil business in Boston. This trade he followed successfully, and established a business at 145 Milk street. He retired from active business over two years ago, but the firm retained the same name.

Mr. Wheeler belonged for more than thirty years to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. A widow, a son and two daughters survive him.

Mr. Wheeler was the oldest member of the Paint and Oil Club of New England. A meeting of the club was held Thursday forenoon, when resolutions were adopted and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral, which took place from his late residence Friday forenoon at 11 o'clock.

Thomas H. Larkin.

The many friends of Thomas H. Larkin of St. Louis will be pained to learn of his death by blood poisoning, which occurred on July 29 last. Mr. Larkin, familiarly known as "Tom Larkin," was a member of the firm of Larkin & Scheffer, and was also treasurer of the National Ammonia Co., St. Louis. He belonged to one of the oldest families of St. Louis, and will be sincerely mourned by a host of business and social friends throughout the United States.

Mr. Larkin was born in St. Louis and lived in that city throughout the fifty-two years of his life, except during the period he spent acquiring an education at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa. His father, Thomas Henry Larkin, after whom he was named, was one of the pioneer merchants of St. Louis, engaged in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Thomas H. Larkin & Co.

Mr. Larkin was a bachelor and a member of the St. Louis Club. His elder brother, E. Hilles, is the only surviving member of the family in St. Louis.

Daniel A. Gregory.

Daniel A. Gregory, a resident of East Boston and a prominent turpentine broker, died at the residence of his daughter, Watertown, Mass., on July 28. He was 70 years and about two months old, and for more than forty years he had been identified with the paint, oil, varnish and naval stores trade, being very highly esteemed for his sturdy independence and business integrity.

There was a well-attended meeting of the Paint and Oil Club of New England Tuesday, July 30, for the purpose of taking action on Mr. Gregory's death. Eulogistic remarks were made by Mr. Chas. F. Howland and others, and resolutions were adopted. A committee to attend the funeral was appointed, consisting of President Wilson, George L. Gould, Daniel G. Tyler, John Wood and Mr. Prince, and it was voted to send flowers, in the name of the club.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Corporations.

The David Shuldiner Glass Co., of New York city. Capital, $100,000. Directors: David Shuldiner, J. S. Bach and David Emanuel, of New York city.

The Magnolia Window Glass Co., at Camden, N. J., to manufacture window glass. Capital, $150,000. Incorporators: George E. Cummings, Edw. T. Tierney, E. T. Bailey.

The Atlantic Oil Co., at Jersey City, N. J., to deal in oil. Capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators: George A. Steves, Alpheus F. Barnes, R. J. Wortendyke.

The Antiseptic Soap Cone Co., at Wilmington, Del., to manufacture antiseptic soap cone. Capital stock, $25,000.

The Hepatozone Medicine Co. of New York city. Capital, $100,000. Directors: W. H. Tobin, J. W. Tobin and L. M. Tobin, of New York city.

The Union Co-operative Soap Co., at Saco, Me. Capital stock, $10,000. The president is Peter W. Hayden and the treasurer Thomas M. Kelley, both of Lawrence, Mass.

The E. M. English & Co., of New York city, to manufacture confectionery. Capital, $20,000. Directors: E. M. English, Charles Angell and Nicholas Gilbert, of New York city.

The Consumers' Soap Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. Capital, $2,000. Directors: C. F. Deuel, Seamen Van Vliet and F. E. Boyd, of Buffalo.

The Crown Pharmacal Co., of New York city. Capital, $25,000. Directors: L. B. Schenck and C. M. Schenck, of New York city, and W. E. Hober, of Brooklyn.

The La Grange Cotton and Oil Mfg. Co., at La Grange, Texas, to manufacture cotton goods, cotton oil products, etc. Capital, $50,000. Incorporators: John Schumacher, Henry C. Schumacher, C. J. Von Rosenberg, H. Amberg, F. A. Reynolds.

The American Lead Baryte Co., at Dover, Del., to operate mines in Missouri. Capital, $10,000,000.

Daniel Myers and the Manhattan Fire Company.

Quite sensational accounts have appeared in the daily press of the arrest of Mr. Daniel Myers at Cleveland and arraignment in this city on the charge of misappropriating a check for $27,562.69. The case appears to be a complicated one, but, according to Mr. Myers, susceptible of ready explanation to his entire vindication. Mr. Myers being in the city, made the following statement:—

"The charge against me of misappropriating some $27,000 while acting as president of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Co. is a technical one, pure and simple. Not a dollar of the Manhattan's money was wrongfully applied to my personal use.

"The trouble is entirely the result of the following transaction: Mr. W. A. Miles, the treasurer of the company, a responsible party, had subscribed for 200 shares of the increased capital stock of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., for $27,000. A note was given to the Hanover National Bank for the amount, due in four months. This note was also signed by Mr. W. M. Hahn, vice-president of the Manhattan, and myself, with the stock attached as collateral.

"When the note fell due Mr. Miles, owing to a dangerous illness, was not permitted by his physician to transact business. Thereupon, Mr. Myers with the approval of his associates on the Finance Committee, ordered the cashier to take up the above note and collateral, for the purpose of carrying the stock until Mr. Miles recovered, or disposing of it to other parties.

"The amount, $27,000 and interest, stands charged to Mr. Miles on the books of the Manhattan. The original subscription, with the stock attached, was turned over to the cashier of the company.

"These being the facts, which the books of the company will verify, it is evident a great wrong has been done me in the action taken."

Latest Tariff Decisions.

Wheat Starch.

Wei Ying Lowe imported at Boston merchandise consisting of so-called tapioca, or tapioca flour, which was assessed at 1½ cents per pound, under paragraph 285, act of July 24, 1897. The importer claimed it to be free under paragraph 652 or 657, or dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under section 6 of said act. The case was submitted upon record and an analysis by the chemist in charge of the laboratory at the port of New York showed the article to be wheat starch. The protest was accordingly overruled and the decision of the collector affirmed.

Mineral Substances.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. and others imported at New York merchandise returned by the local appraiser as earthy or mineral substances not decorated, upon which duty was assessed at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 97, act of July 24, 1897. The protest claimed the merchandise to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under section 6 of said act, and was sustained in so far as it referred to goods described in the invoices or returned by the local appraiser as ground quartz, ground fluorspar, ground feldspar, ground selen or selenium, ground flint, ground kalkspar, selenium in sticks, ground silicate and ground Cornish or Cornwall stone (G. A. 4,921), but was overruled in regard to all other claims.

Polishing Powder.

Zucker & Levett & Loeb & Co. imported at New York merchandise invoiced as "polishing powder No. 2," which was assessed for duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 97, act of July 24, 1897, as an earthy or mineral substance, not decorated, and was claimed to be free of duty under paragraph 519, or dutiable under one of various paragraphs named in the protest. Testimony at the hearing was to the effect that the merchandise consisted of oxide of iron, and, following Smith et al. vs. United States (93 Fed. Rep. 194), the board held it to be dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 58, act of 1897, as a color or pigment.

Glass Test Tubes.

Merchandise consisting of test tubes, made of plain, blown, flint glass, was imported at Philadelphia by Bullock & Crenshaw, and was assessed at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem, under the last clause of paragraph 88, act of 1894. The protest claims the merchandise to be dutiable as manufactures of glass, under paragraph 102. Inasmuch as the importers did not appear at the hearing, and failed to submit samples of the goods, the protest was overruled.

Vienna Lime.

Zucker & Levett & Loeb Co. imported at New York merchandise invoiced as "ground lime," "putz kalk," "Vienna lime" and "Weiner kalk," assessed for duty at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 97, act of July 24, 1897, and claimed, inter alia, to be dutiable as lime at 5c. per 100 pounds under paragraph 90 of said act. Analysis showed the article to be lime, as claimed, and the protest regarding its assessment as such was sustained.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

The Proposed German Tariff Law.

Washington, Aug. 2, 1901.

The officials of the State and Treasury Departments have read with great interest the cabled abstracts of the draft of the proposed new German customs tariff law printed in the Reichsanzeiger of the 26th ult., and while very general regret is expressed that the German government should put forward such a measure at this time, the disposition here is to view the matter philosophically and to hope that the measure as originally presented may be very materially modified before it becomes a law.

While the departments have not yet received any further data concerning the new bill than that contained in the cabled press dispatches, they have detected an ambiguity in these statements which mitigates to a considerable extent the apparently exorbitant

advances made on the principal schedules. Through inadvertence, the rates given in the cabled dispatches are represented as the duties "per hundred weight," but an examination of the present tariff shows beyond question that the rates are intended to be calculated on the basis of 100 kilograms, or 220 pounds. Practically the entire German tariff, which is almost exclusively specific, is framed on the basis of 100 kilograms, or on the metric ton, which is equal to 1,000 kilograms, or 2,200 pounds.

With a view to showing the character of the proposed advances, the Reporter's correspondent has secured from the State Department data showing the present rates on the items of interest to the Reporter's readers which have already been cabled to the American press.

The present rate on hops and hop meal is 20 marks per 100 kilograms, but the United States enjoys the conventional duty, which is 14 marks. The proposed bill separates these two items and levies a duty of 40 marks on hops and 60 marks on hop meal.

The present duty on barrel staves is 20 pfennigs per 100 kilograms, and the proposed rate is 30 pfennigs; but these staves are of the roughest character. If dressed, they must pay 40 pfennigs, and if completely finished, ready for making up into barrels, they must pay 3 marks.

Meat extracts are now dutiable at 20 marks per 100 kilograms, but the proposed rate will increase them to 30 marks. Under the present tariff on meat extracts in tins put up in cases of a gross weight of 60 kilograms or less the rate is reduced to 18 marks, and in cases of a gross weight exceeding 60 kilograms to 11 marks. The cabled abstract of the new bill does not indicate whether or not these concessions are made on wholesale quantities.

The present duty on lard is 10 marks, while the proposed rate is 12 marks 50 pfennigs per 100 kilograms. In the published abstract artificial lard is stated as a separate item, but this is believed to be an error, as both commodities are included in the same paragraph of the German tariff at 10 marks, and the rate mentioned in the press dispatches, 12½ marks, is the same as to both.

Probably the most important change of interest to the Reporter's readers is proposed with regard to cottonseed oil. The present rate on this commodity in casks is but 4 marks per 100 kilograms, whereas the rate of the new bill is 12 marks 50 pfennigs. Officials here are not entirely clear as to the provisions of the new bill concerning cottonseed oil not in casks, as the cabled rate of 20 marks per hundred weight is the existing rate on "oils of all kinds in bottles and jars," which is the only enumeration aside from oil in casks that would appear to embrace cottonseed oil. It is taken for granted that this exorbitant rate has been proposed in deference to the demands of domestic crushers, who have for the past two years constantly endeavored to join their cause with that of the agrarian element seeking to have practically prohibitory duties levied on certain foreign products.

The classification in one paragraph of fruit sugars, glucose, dextrine, etc., at 40 marks per hundred weight, as proposed by the new bill, is a wide departure from the present law. Dextrine now pays but 12 marks 50 pfennigs, while sugars are taxed 36 marks; but it is assumed that the trebling of the tax on dextrine is in deference to some powerful local interest.

The present rate on margarine is 20 marks per 100 kilograms, while the new bill proposes a rate of 30 marks. An advance of 50 per cent. appears to be a convenient ratio for the framers of the new bill, as it has been levied in many cases.

Judging by the meager data found in the cabled extract of the new bill, the measure will not only raise the present rate on petroleum, but will introduce administrative features relating to this commodity, as it appears that the new rates will be 6 and 10 marks per 100 kilograms, "according to quality." The present rate on petroleum, whether crude or refined, not including mineral oils for the purpose of lubrication, is 6 marks, while the rate on lubricating oils is 10 marks. In default of further data, it is assumed here that the new tariff bill will advance the rate on refined oils by classifying them separately, making them dutiable at the rate paid on lubricating oils.

With a view to ascertaining accurately the rates proposed by the new bill, the United States Ambassador at Berlin has been instructed by cable to forward to the State Department copies of the measure, which are now expected to arrive in the course of a few days.

Already the department is in receipt of inquiries as to the proposed policy of the administration with regard to the bill, and while no specific replies have yet been made, the Reporter's correspondent is in position to outline the administration's probable course. So far as the general features of the bill are concerned, the measure will be regarded as of purely domestic concern to the German people, with which this government has absolutely nothing to do. It is pointed out that the American Congress does not consult the officials of Germany or of any other country in formulating revenue laws, and hence we cannot consistently find fault with Germany when she exercises the same right of independent action. It is further suggested that when the McKinley and Dingley acts were passed by Congress, relatively high rates were placed upon a number of commodities for the sole purpose of shutting out foreign competition at the request of the same interests that are now likely to be injuriously affected should the proposed bill become a law.

With regard, however, to certain provisions of the bill which seem to be aimed directly at American commerce, it is entirely within the province of the State Department to make vigorous representations to the German Government against their adoption. It is likely to be held, for example, that the enormous increase in the duty on cottonseed oil in casks is a direct blow at American commerce, inasmuch as Germany imports this article chiefly from the United States. Such an item can be taken up and discussed with perfect propriety and such action will probably be taken either by the United States Ambassador at Berlin, or by Special Commissioner Kasson, who will be able to confer with the German Ambassador at this capital.

It is anticipated that American manufacturers whose interests are affected by the new bill will receive their strongest co-operation from German consumers, who will be the chief sufferers if the projected measure becomes a law. These interests will not hesitate to bring all possible pressure to bear upon the government authorities, and it is confidently predicted here that the bill will undergo very radical modification before its passage. In the meantime, however, it is suggested that American exporters communicate with their consignees with a view to the most intelligent co-operation in resisting the adoption of the proposed rates, which in many cases are clearly intended to be absolutely prohibitory.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

The Texas Petroleum Fields.

Washington, Aug. 2, 1901.

In view of the great activity in the Texas oil field, the United States Geological Survey has completed a bulletin prepared by Prof. George I. Adams bringing the developments of that field up to July 1, and presenting the latest scientific facts with regard to the conditions under which oil has been found and the localities that are regarded as most promising for prospecting purposes. Some space is given to correcting the false impressions made by newspaper articles and the prospectuses of fraudulent promoters concerning the inexhaustible and practically limitless field said to lie along the Gulf coast. The report is much more elaborate than the brief summary on this subject which was compiled last May by Mr. Hill and published in the Reporter at the time. Through the courtesy of the Director of the Survey, the Reporter's correspondent is enabled to present the following advance abstract:—

Extending from southern Arkansas, near Arkadelphia, through Texas, and forming a belt in which lie the cities of Sherman, Dallas, Austin and San Antonio, are the upper cretaceous rocks of the Western Gulf coast. The higher formations which constitute the southern border of this belt are oil and gas bearing in a number of places, and at Corsicana, Tex., there is a productive oil field. Small quantities of oil have also been obtained in wells at Elgin and San Antonio. Coastward from the cretaceous rocks and overlapping on to them are the later deposits known as the tertiary, in which there are many localities where oil and gas are found. The small productive oil field near Nacogdoches, the occurrences at Sour Lake, and the recent remarkable discoveries of oil at Beaumont, Tex., occur within this area. The occurrence of oil in limited quantities in the country bordering the Gulf has long been known. The continuation of this region into Mexico has also attracted considerable attention, and at Espenal, 150 miles south of Tampico, in the northern part of the State of Vera Cruz, an American company began operations in 1898.

Concerning the field at Corsicana, it has been shown that the oil and gas occur in the Taylor marls, which lie above the Austin chalk. The record of the wells at Elgin seems to indicate that the oil found there occurs in local beds of sand in about the same horizon as at Corsicana, and the same is probably true concerning the wells at San Antonio. Many borings have been made for artesian water which have passed into the lower horizons of the upper cretaceous, but so far they have not revealed the presence of oil in any considerable quantity.

Tertiary Horizons.—Occurrences of oil have been reported from nearly every formation in the tertiary, and in widely scattered localities. The maltha and seeps of heavy oil are surface indications, and are found where the productive horizons outcrop. Prospecting at such places has usually resulted in the finding of limited quantities near the surface, and any oil which has been obtained by deeper drilling probably has its source in beds which outcrop at some distance from these localities. The valuable deposits occur where the oil-bearing formations are overlaid by a sufficient thickness of sediments to seal in the oil, and surface indications of these resources are usually lacking.

In the case of the finding of oil at a depth in the Texas field, it may be generally assumed that the stratum which contains it outcrops at a considerable distance farther inland. This is due to a general southward dip. At the present time a large number of companies are engaged in prospecting, and no doubt the records of the wells which they sink and a study of the fossils obtained from drilling will determine the principal oil-bearing horizons. The oil in Nacogdoches county occurs near the contact of the Marine beds with the Yegua clays, and is obtained at a very shallow depth from formations which outcrop in the vicinity. The oil at Beaumont is found at a depth of approximately 1,050 feet, and the horizon from which it is obtained has not been definitely determined. According to the fossils which came from near the bottom of the well, it would appear that the lowest determinable horizon is the "neocene-tertiary." When the well was flowing the force of the oil brought up several pieces of shell conglomerate. Specimens of this rock were loaned to the Survey by Messrs. A. F. Lucas, of Beaumont, and J. S. Cullinan, of Corsicana. They were submitted for determination to Mr. Stanton, who reported that it was his opinion that in so far as they were determinable the fossils are of neocene age, but that it is impossible to state from what particular formation they were derived.

Mr. Kennedy, who has studied the geology of Beaumont and the region lying to the northward, stated to the writer that he is of the opinion that beds similar to those passed through near the bottom of the well outcrop in the vicinity of Corrigan. The southward dip would carry them under Beaumont. It will be noticed that the oil found at Nacogdoches occurs in a somewhat lower formation, which likewise dips to the southward, and it is not impossible that this horizon is the one which has been reached at Beaumont. In support of this theory, it may be stated that the heavy character of the oil found at the two places might seem to justify this belief. On the other hand, it is not unusual to find oils of similar character in formations which differ widely in geological age. Mr. Harris has advanced the theory that the Beaumont oil is found in the cretaceous. He bases his opinion upon the fact that the records of the wells show that a bed of sulphur was passed through before reaching the oil, and he believes the sulphur to be of cretaceous age. The sulphur occurring at a considerable depth at Sulphur City, in Calcasieu Parish, La., has been referred to the cretaceous, but on somewhat better grounds, since it there occurs associated with gypsum and limestone beds. The sulphur bed which was reported by the drillers may have originated in a different way from that found at Sulphur City. There are at the present time surface occurrences of sulphur, and no doubt deposits of it have been formed at various horizons, since sulphureted hydrogen gas in that region everywhere penetrates the earth and can be detected escaping at many places. The depth at which the oil is found at Beaumont is not so great as the thickness usually assigned to the tertiary beds occurring above the cretaceous, and Harris has assumed that this is due to an anticlinal structure which brings the cretaceous nearer the surface. Of such a structure there is at present no proof. The wells drilled adjacent to the Spindle Top Heights, having failed to obtain either oil or gas, were continued to the depth of 1,800 to 2,000 feet, and consquently passed much below the horizon of the oil. While the character of the cutting from these holes has not been definitely determined, and information at hand appears to indicate that the cretaceous was not reached, and, moreover, that the gypsum and limestone beds which are found in Calcasieu Parish are not represented in the Beaumont field at a depth at which the sulphur was reported in the log of the Higgins well. Until evidence is gained through the sinking of deeper wells and the finding of fossils from lower beds, the conclusion that the oil at Beaumont is of cretaceous origin must remain very questionable, especially in view of the known widespread occurrence of oil in the tertiary formations of this region.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE OIL AND GAS FIELDS.

Nacogdoches Field.—This field takes its name from the town and county near the eastern border of Texas. Oil was discovered here from seeps at a place known as "Oil Spring," about 15 miles northeast of Nacogdoches. In 1870 some interest was taken in the place, and soon after a prospecting company was organized which drilled a number of wells. The first well reached a depth of 700 feet, when it struck a flow of oil. Drilling continued in this locality until 1889, since which time the wells have been only baled out occasionally, inasmuch as the supply has been small. Other companies have operated in the field, and oil has been found in several localities, but always at a shallow depth, usually not exceeding 100 feet. Some tanks were erected and a pipe line was laid to Nacogdoches, but the field has never become an important one. At present there are five wells on the Anderson property, which are being pumped, and will supply less than 5 barrels each per day. The oil, because of its heavy character, is used by sawmills for lubricating purposes without any refining or other treatment.

The occurrence of the oil has been described as being in sand beds which are associated with greensand marls. An ideal section of the locality shows the occurrence of iron ore, lignite beds and greensand. The field occurs along the boundary of the Marine beds and Yegua clays, and the oil is considered by Mr. Walker as having been derived from the lignite deposits, which outcrop adjacent to the wells, and its occurrence in greensand is accounted for by transportation through the agency of water, in which process it is thought to have lost its more volatile portions.

Because of the occurrence of the oil in limited quantities and in shallow wells, it would appear that the Nacogdoches field will never be extensively developed. Occurrences of oil in this formation have been noted at a number of places, however, and the discovery of other fields, and possibly of oil of different character, is not improbable. The oil from Nacogdoches has been described as having an asphalt base and a specific gravity of 23 degrees Baume. It yields practically no light oils upon distillation, and contains considerable sulphur.

Oil from this field was handled to some extent by the refinery at Houston, known as the Southwestern Oil Company, which placed it on the market as a lubricant. This refinery is at present being enlarged, and will consist of two crude stills, one steam still, one tar still, and one agitator, and will be equipped with filtering, refrigerating and pressing appliances. The tankage in construction will have a capacity of 50,000 barrels.

Corsicana Field.—The Corsicana oil field was discovered in 1894 from indications of oil found in drilling artesian well No. 2, which was for the purpose of giving an additional supply of water to the city waterworks. This well is situated on the extreme western border of the field, and subsequently prospecting was fortunately conducted to the east of it, and resulted in finding the oil field. The oil from this field was placed on the market in 1897, and a refinery was built at Corsicana in 1898.

In the Corsicana district there are two fields, known as the light oil field, which is adjacent to the town, and the heavy oil field, which lies to the east toward Powell. The two fields are entirely distinct, and the oils occur in different horizons. The depth at which the oil is found in the light oil field varies from 950 feet in the northern part to 1,175 feet in the southeastern part. The sands in which it occurs have a dip of about 50 feet to the mile, S. 70 degrees E. The western and higher border of the field is often found to be unproductive, and occasionally no sand is passed through in drilling. On the lower border of the field, as at present developed, salt water takes the place of the oil in some of the wells which have been drilled. The gas appears to be situated above the oil, and is therefore found on the western border. The sands which contain the oil are found in a formation of blue clay shales which serve to seal in the oil and gas. In the heavy oil field, or Powell field, there are two sands, the upper of which is encountered usually at a depth of about 700 feet, and the second 80 feet lower. The lower contains the larger supply of oil, and there is a difference in gravity in the product of these two sands. The sands in this field dip to the southeast at about the same degree as in the light oil field, and the deepest wells which have been drilled reach a depth of 1,000 feet. The refinery at Corsicana consists of six crude stills, two steam stills, and agitators, and the tankage capacity is about 150,000 barrels. The oil which is refined varies from 38 degrees to 39 degrees gravity, and produces approximately 60 per cent. of light oils. The heavier product is sold for fuel. Considerable gas has been developed about three miles south and a little east of Corsicana, the horizon of which has as yet not been definitely determined. The gas wells which supply the city of Corsicana are sixteen in number, seven of which are ordinarily used. They are located in the northeastern and southwestern portions of the field. The light oil fields of Corsicana produced, during the year 1900, 829,560 barrels. From the heavy oil field, and other localities, the amount produced was 6,479 barrels.

Elgin and Lockhart.—Five wells have been drilled near Elgin, four of which are small producers of oil. The supply is not being used commercially. It has a gravity of 34 degrees Baume, and is reported to be a paraffin oil. A record of the strata passed through at this place is as follows:—

TOP OF SECTION.

	Feet.
Joint clay	40
Blue shale	70
Limestone streaks in chalk shale	100
Coarse brown sand	10
White shale	135
Heavy lime shell	3
Oil sand	4
Below this white shale was penetrated	..

At Lockhart oil is reported as having been found at a depth of from 300 to 400 feet. Its occurrence is similar to that at Elgin.

San Antonio.—For several years a small supply of oil has been obtained from wells at San Antonio. The yield has been only a few barrels, and it is used locally as a lubricant. The oil is dark green in color, and has a gravity of 24 degrees Baume. Recently another well has been drilled which found oil similar in character and amount.

Sour Lake.—Oil was discovered at Sour Lake about 1893, and some wells were sunk which have a depth of about 250 feet. In the vicinity of the lake the water has the quality which is described as sour, and there is considerable sulphur to be found in the vicinity. A hotel was built and the place was used as a health resort, the mud and the sour water being used for baths. Developments at this place were made by Mr. J. E. Newton and associates, and J. S. Savage. A small refinery was built by Mr. Newton and associates, and were known as the Gulf Coast Refining Company. This plant was never operated, and the wells never produced a commercial quantity of oil.

Beaumont.—For many years it has been known that oil existed in small quantities in western Louisiana and Texas, within a radius of 100 miles, more or less, of Beaumont. Petroleum springs existed at several places, notably at Lake Charles, Louisiana, and near Sour Lake, in Texas, and oil has been encountered in well borings in a number of places.

In many of the older writings descriptive of the coast of Texas and Louisiana, reference has been made to the occurrence of an oil field just off Port Sabine. Although considerable interest has been developed with respect to it, there are no authentic reports of its existence at present.

The well known as the Lucas gusher was struck on January 10, 1901. The drillers were not expecting a flow of oil, and while working with the casing it began to rise out of the well. The force was too great for them to control it, and it shot up through the derrick, and a stream of oil followed which rose to a height of about 160 feet before the men on the derrick had time to descend. This flow continued for ten days before the well was shut in. The column of oil flowed steadily, and the height of the stream remained constant. The spray from the oil was blown to a considerable distance and saturated the prairie grass, and the escaping oil formed a large pool, which was damned in by dykes. On March 3 a spark from a passing locomotive ignited the grass, and the pool of oil burned, making a remarkable spectacle because of the dense column of smoke. The capacity of the well was estimated after it was shut in by allowing it to flow into a 35,000-barrel tank which had been constructed. The tank was filled in a trifle less than twelve hours, and the flow of the well is generally reported to have been 70,000 barrels per day. The pressure of the oil upon a steam gauge attached to the pipe at the well reached 104 pounds per square inch.

The Beaumont oil has a gravity of 22 degrees Baume. It has an asphalt base and contains a considerable quantity of sulphur. Tests show that the per cent. of light oils which it contains is very low, and it is therefore regarded as a fuel oil. The cluster of wells at Beaumont which have reached the oil deposits are situated about 4 miles south of the center of the town, on a slight elevation known as Spindle Top Heights, and are within a radius of half a mile from the first discovery. Up to June 15 those which were actually recognized as producers numbered eleven, which are as follows:—

Lucas gusher, Beatty or National Oil and Pipe Line gusher, Higgins Oil and Fuel Company gusher, Gladys City or Guffey gusher No. 1, Gladys City or Guffey gusher No. 2, Gladys City or Guffey gusher No. 3, Lone Star and Crescent gusher, Heywood No. 1, McFaddin, Wiess and Kyle gusher No. 2, McFaddin, Wiess & Kyle gusher No. 3, Heywood No. 2.

Oil was tapped in the Lucas well at a depth of 1,160 feet, and the 4-inch pipe which was used in drilling was shot out of the well, carrying block and tackle with it, followed by the column of water used in drilling. The well flowed unrestrained for nine days, shooting a steady column of oil 6 inches in diameter, and giving no signs of exhaustion until the well was controlled by a gate valve. The hydraulic system of boring was used. Owing to heavy banks of quicksand, this system is admirably adapted for the purposes intended—of penetrating heavy beds of quicksand—although very unsatisfactory to keep accurate log or record of the various stratas.

Gas Wells in Louisiana.—In Louisiana a number of deep wells have been drilled for the purpose of obtaining water, and some of these have encountered a considerable flow of gas. At the Drake Salt Works, in Winn Parish, a well was drilled about fifty years ago, and is reported to have reached a depth of 1,011 feet. It has a flow of brine, in connection with which a considerable amount of gas is constantly escaping, and can be ignited when collected. It is reported to have been sunk nearly all the way in limestone, which is presumably of cretaceous age, but accurate information concerning the character of the strata passed through is not obtainable, and there are no surface indications which corroborate this report. At Colfax, Grant Parish, an artesian well drilled to a depth of 1,103 feet flows a constant stream readily when ignited. At Shreveport a well, known as the "Ice Factory" well, reached a depth of 960 feet, and obtained a strong flow of water. It likewise gives off gas, which is collected and used for lighting the office at the factory. At the town of Natchitoches, a well drilled on the State Normal grounds passed through strata similar to those at Shreveport, and reached a depth of 637 feet. Samples from this well were examined, and the character of the material agrees very closely with that which was reported at a considerable depth in sinking the Colfax hole. The wells at Shreveport and Colfax appear to have been drilled into the lignitic formation, from which they probably derived their flow of gas. Small amounts of gas are reported issuing from springs and shallow borings near the Gulf border, especially at Breaux Bridge and Negreet Bayou and near Sulphur City. It seems not unlikely that additional occurrences of gas will be found in this region, and these already known, although not of commercial importance, would appear to justify further prospecting.

PRESENT PROSPECTING IN THE TEXAS FIELD.

Upon the discovery of the phenomenal flow of oil at Beaumont, oil men and capitalists were attracted to the field, and the excitement and speculation in oil lands were in the nature of a boom. Many oil companies were organized, and operations were begun in territory adjacent to Spindle Top Heights. The occurrence of oil springs and seeps at widely-separated localities in the tertiary served as a basis for the formation of prospecting companies, and leases were taken on large tracts of land in Louisiana and Texas adjacent to the Gulf coast. The localities outside of Beaumont which have attracted special attention in addition to those already described in the foregoing report are Sulphur City and Vinton in Calcasieu Parish, Breaux Bridge in Lafayette Parish, in Louisiana; Big Hill and High Island in Jefferson county, Dearmond Mount and Bryan Heights near Columbia and Brazoria county, Saratoga in Hardin county, San Diego in Duval county, and in Zapata county, in Texas. Thus far no producing wells have been found at any of these places, although the occurrence of oil in limited quantities has been claimed.

The active drilling has been nearly all confined to the vicinity of Spindle Top Heights, and has thus far developed a field of limited extent. With the bringing in of the various gushers the oil craze was increased by the spectacular character of the wells. The sight of a column of crude oil spurting from the ground to a height of from 160 to 210 feet attracted large numbers of spectators, and excursion trains were run to the field.

This naturally brought investors, who took stock in the companies which had been formed, and furnished financial backing for many oil operations. As soon as machinery could be obtained wells were drilled, and some of them situated very near to the producing territory are now proved to be failures. This has caused a more conservative spirit among the operators, and the oil business is beginning to be conducted upon a more careful basis.

A number of explanations of the occurrence of the oil at Beaumont have been given by persons claiming to be geologists, and newspaper stories have been current setting forth the inexhaustible and practically limitless field which was surely to be found along the Gulf coast. One of the popular notions was that the oil occurred in a vast underground stream flowing from the northwest under Beaumont to the Gulf coast, where it issued, forming a pool of oil which floated upon the surface of the water just west of Sabine Pass. The report of the occurrence of this pool of oil was given some support through the statements made by earlier writers that in time of storm ships were wont to take refuge at a point off the Gulf coast, where the sea was calmed by oil floating on its surface; but careful search has failed to reveal such an oil pool, and the only thing found which has seemed to furnish a basis for the report is the occurrence of a so-called sea ooze which rises to the surface when the waters are agitated by storms.

The occurrence of oil in so great quantities gave rise to a belief that an underground lake existed, and it has been supposed that upon the drilling of a sufficient number of wells the inlet and outlet of this body of oil would be discovered. Besides these fanciful theories a number were set forth which were in accordance with conditions found in other oil fields. The common occurrence of oil along the axis of anticlinal folds led some to suppose that the same would be true in the Beaumont field. This was given support of observers, who claimed that the slight elevation at Spindle Top Heights was due to such a fold, and that the axis would be found to extend northeast and southwest parallel with the structures reported in the cretaceous rocks in Louisiana. Thus far no data have been obtained which are favorable to this theory. The sand which contains the oil appears rather to be a local bed, somewhat in the nature of a beach deposit or sand spit, occurring between beds of clay and now deeply buried by subsequent formations.

The probable extension of the field is a question which is agitating those who have interests in the leases around Beaumont. This can be determined only by additional drilling. The fact that the reservoir under Spindle Top Heights appears to have only a limited extent does not preclude the possibility of finding oil in the same general horizon in other places. It should be borne in mind that in all oil fields the productive localities are usually confined to small areas separated by intermediate barren zones. Instead of a continuous field, prospectors should expect to find a number of small fields occurring at wide intervals.

On the Decomposition of Sodium Nitrate by Sulphuric Acid.

BY C. W. VOLNEY.

On a former occasion I presented to this society a report on my work under the same title. The previous work had reference mainly to the conditions under which nitric acid distilled from a mixture of sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid.

Professor Lunge, in the second edition of his handbook, "Sulphuric Acid and Alkali," quotes from the above-cited article; but the process of decomposition in the said work, is still represented as $NaNO3+H2SO4=NaHSO4+HNO3$. I now report results of further investigation of this process. In the first part of the report already referred to, I have called attention to the strength of the nitric acid, which distilled at certain fixed temperatures, and I concluded, from the boiling points, the temperatures of the residues in the retort, and the quality of the acid obtained, that during the second period all nitric acid had distilled off, and that only a disulphate was left in the retort.

I have since gone over the work again, and considered not only the distilled acid, but also the residues in the retort, which remain after each period of distillation. For this re-examination I used, for each period of distillation, a fresh quantity of nitrate and sulphuric acid, interrupting each process after the distillation of acid had entirely ceased, at the temperatures given. For each test, 500 grams sodium nitrate and 550 grains sulphuric acid were used; the results obtained were in agreement with those already described, as far as the strength of nitric acid is concerned. I have, at several times, attempted to separate the liquid from the solid portions of the salt cake. It is quite easy to separate the liquid from undecomposed nitrate by pouring the hot mass off. This must be done when the mass is still quite hot, as on cooling it will readilly crystallize.

The distillation of nitric acid below 100 degrees was carried out by heating in a liter retort, 500 grams sodium nitrate and 550 grams sulphuric acid at a temperature of 130 degrees in the oil bath, and keeping as near that temperature as possible, for thirty-six hours. No further distillation could then be perceived. The residue in the retort consisted of unchanged nitrate and thick oily liquid. It was poured into a hot porcelain dish, which had been placed in an oil-bath of 100 degrees, and from the hot mass a sufficient quantity of oily liquid was removed into another porcelain dish, where, on cooling, the liquid formed a crystalline salt in minute elongated prisms. The crystalline mass thus obtained was left in a vacuum of 100 mm., at the ordinary temperature, for forty-eight hours, over sulphuric acid, and as it had lost nothing in weight, the sodium and sulphuric acid were determined, and gave the following results:

	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Na	8.91	9.3	9.06	8.78
SO4	90.0	90.9	87.75	85.1

which gives on the average for this salt:

	Per cent.
Na	9.01
SO4	88.44

These results were obtained by the analysis of crystals furnished by solidifyig the oily liquid above mentioned. As it is rather difficult to exclude the moisture of the air during the crystallization, and as thereby the crystals are destroyed, I have separated the solution from the solid residues in the retort, and then also from any possible excess of sulphuric acid, by filtration in vacuum, whereby the atmospheric air is almost totally excluded.

I arrived at the described construction of the apparatus after trying to obtain pure crystals by centrifugal filtration and vacuum filtration in a Gooch crucible; but I prefer at present the following apparatus: the glass funnel contains a filter of platinum, finely perforated, and it can be seen that only the air in the bell-jar, which is dried over sulphuric acid, can come in contact with the substance on the platinum filter. Under a vacuum of 650 mm. the solution of salts in sulphuric acid is quickly removed from crystals remaining on the platinum, and any absorption of moisture is excluded. The average of three determinations gave

Na	9.476
SO4	89.094

The sodium was determined as neutral sodium sulphate, and the sulphuric acid as barium sulphate. Comparing these with the composition of sodium trisulphate, $NaH3(SO4)2$, we have the following:

	Calculated.	Found.
Na	10.550	9.363
SO4	88.07	89.147
H3	1.38	1.491
	100.000	100.000

The figures seem to be sufficiently close to the theoretical to justify the conclusion that, during the first period of the action of sulphuric acid on sodium nitrate, the above indicated trisulphate is formed, provided that the temperature of the contents of the retort does not go above 100 degrees. At this period then, the residue in the retort consists of the remaining sodium nitrate and sodium trisulphate. The process that has taken place may, therefore be expressed by $NaNo3+2H2SO4=NaH3(SO4)2+HNO3$, and if the temperature is not raised above 100 degrees, no further action of sulphuric acid on sodium nitrate can be perceived.

The second period of acid distillation ends at a temperature of 121 degrees. For the investigation of this period, 500 grams sodium nitrate and 550 grams sulphuric acid were distilled in the same manner as before, but the temperature, after the first period of about 100 degrees, was raised in the oil-bath to 165 degrees and kept so, until all trace of acid, distilling at 121-122 degrees, had disappeared from the residue.

This was again poured hot into the heated porcelain dish, parts of the liquid cooled to crystallization, crystals dried in a desiccator over calcined potash at about 100 mm. pressure and finally sodium and sulphuric acid determined.

The figures obtained in these determinations are rather irregular; they gave as an average

	Per cent.
Na	18.730
So4	81.310

and compare with the acid sulphate of sodium thus:

	Calculated.	Found.
Na	19.166	18.730
SO4	80.000	81.310
H	0.834	.....
	100.000	100.040

It is probable that at the end of this phase some of the trisulphate, $NaH3(SO4)2$, was still left in the residue; but it seems reasonable to assume the existence of $NaHSO4$ in the salt cake, which now remains in the retorts.

The conclusions, which may safely be drawn from this work, are:

During the first period of action of sulphuric acid on sodium nitrate. polysulphate of the composition $NaH3(SO4)2$ is formed, thus: $NaNO3+2H2SO4 = NaH3(SO4)2 + HNO3$. The nitric acid, thus set free, is the true first hydrate and it distills over at its boiling point between 81 and 88 degrees.

The residue in the retort consists of trisulphate and nitrate, still undecomposed. On raising the temperature, the second phase of the process begins; the trisulphate acts at the higher temperature on the remaining nitrate $NaH3(SO4)2 + NaNO3 = (NaHSO4)2 + HNO3$, and if this is carried out to the finish, the residue in the retort will consist entirely of $NaHSO4$; and the acid distilling should also be $HNO3$.

At the beginning of the distillation, free sulphuric acid is acting on a part only of the nitrate at a low temperature, at which the first hydrate distills undecomposed; during the second period, the action of the trisulphate on the remaining sodium nitrate requires a higher temperature, at which nitric acid of the composition $HNO3$ begins to decompose, and $H2O$ is always formed from $HNO3$. The acid distilling during the period is, therefore, of a different concentration and is sometimes called the second dydrate. This investigation will be continued.—Journal Am. Chem. Society.

Price of Cod Oil During Ten Years.

The subjoined table shows the lowest and highest selling prices for Cod oil in the New York market during each month for the past ten years, and the lowest and highest points touched each year from 1891 to 1900, inclusive. The figures are based upon the closing quotations each successive week for prime domestic oil:—

	1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.
Jan.	32	34	38	38	38	38	36	36	28	30	27	27	25	25	28	28	33	33	33	37
Feb.	34	38	38	38	38	39	38	38	30	30	27	27	24	25	28	28	33	33	33	33
March	40	43	38	38	39	39	38	38	30	30	26	26	24	26	28	33	33	33	33	33
April	43	43	38	38	39	39	36	38	30	30	26	26	27	27	33	35	33	33	33	33
May	43	43	38	38	39	39	36	36	29	30	24	26	27	27	35	35	33	33	33	33
June	35	43	38	38	39	39	36	36	29	29	24	24	25	27	35	35	33	33	33	33
July	32	35	38	38	39	39	36	36	29	29	24	24	25	25	35	35	33	33	30	30
Aug.	32	32	38	38	39	39	32	36	29	29	24	24	26	28	34	35	32	33	30	30
Sept.	32	34	38	38	39	39	30	30	29	29	24	24	27	30	34	34	33	33	30	31
Oct.	34	34	38	38	39	39	30	30	27	29	24	25	27	27	33	34	33	33	31	31
Nov.	36	38	38	38	39	39	28	30	27	27	25	26	27	27	33	33	33	34	34	34
Dec.	38	38	38	38	36	39	28	28	27	27	26	26	27	28	33	33	34	34	34	34
Year	32	43	38	38	36	39	28	38	27	30	24	27	24	30	28	35	32	34	30	37

Price of German Chamomiles During Ten Years.

The subjoined table shows the highest and lowest prices quoted for German chamomiles in the New York market each month during the past ten years, and also the highest and lowest points touched each year from 1891 to 1900, inclusive. The figures are based on the closing quotations each successive year:—

	1891.		1892.		1893		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan.	16	16	16	14	25	25	16	15	9	9	10	10	15	15	7	7	16	10	20	20
Feb.	16	15	14	14	25	22	10	10	9	9	10	10	15	15	21	7	10	10	20	20
March	16½	16	14	13	22	16	10	10	9	9	10	10	15	15	16	16	10	10	20	20
April	16	16	14	13	16	16	10	10	13	9	10	10	20	15	20	16	23	10	20	20
May	16	16	14	14	24	16	15	10	9	9	11½	11½	20	20	20	20	23	23	20	20
June	16	16	30	14	24	24	15	15	9	9	11½	11½	20	20	18	18	23	23	20	20
July	16	16	30	17½	24	18	15	14	9	9	12	12	20	20	18	16	28	28	22	18
Aug.	16	16	22	20	15	15	12½	12½	9	9	22	12	20	14	16	16	28	28	28	28
Sept.	16	16	26	22	15	15	12½	12½	10	9	18	17	14	14	16	16	26	20	26	26
Oct.	16	16	30	26	15	15	13	11	10	10	17	16	14	14	16	16	20	20	26	26
Nov.	16	16	35	30	15	15	13	13	10	10	16	15	15	14	16	16	20	20	26	26
Dec.	16	16	35	25	15	15	13	9	10	10	15	15	15	7	16	16	20	20	26	26
Year	16½	15	35	13	25	15	15	9	13	9	22	10	20	7	21	7	28	10	28	18

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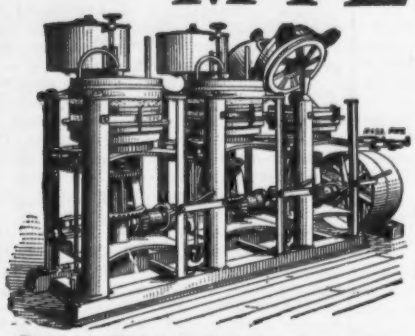

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PAINT MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 30.

Saturday Evening, August 3, 1901.

There is but trifling change at best in the current of events that affect the paint trade during the usual midsummer period of quiet. It is not the season for contracts. None are expected, and in the local market at least none have recently been made. Business in all branches is of the ordinary jobbing type, with nothing to attract particular attention. The question of linseed oil has probably affected the general market less than was anticipated. Consumers naturally continue to show a repugnance to buy, but then the available supply is unusually scarce, and holders are not particularly anxious sellers. The movement in white lead and in all lead pigments, all things considered, is satisfactory for the time of year, though manufactured stocks of leads, colors in oil and prepared paints will be allowed to run light in view of the exceptional cost of oil. In the dry color market, as with the other lines, there is a fair amount of business in a jobbing way. Heavy parcels, except in rare instances to complete contracts, are not in evidence. Of the different departments the chemical colors are the steadier. Paris green has been in good request, but does not compare favorably with the result of previous years. Metallic paints have also slowed up to some extent, so the volume of business is in excess of that for the same time last year. Mixed paints are in quiet request and steady at old current figures. Varnish gums move slowly on spot, but there is quite a strong undertone to the market. Window glass is quiet and unchanged from the basis of previous quotations.

White Lead Zinc, Etc.

WHITE LEAD.—Trade the past month in the lead products has been unusually good considering the weather which has prevailed, especially the latter part of the month. The volume of business shows a decided increase over that of July last year, but for the unsettled condition of the linseed oil market, would have been larger. Grinders generally are getting ready for fall business, the outlook for which is very promising, unless some unforeseen calamity should occur, such as the failure of crops. If so, paints would be the first to feel its effects. There is a good inquiry for fall delivery of the lead products, but few grinders care to take the chance of booking orders based on 50c. oil or less. Meanwhile they are waiting for developments in the oil situation. Dry lead is fairly active, though new business is not so brisk as corroders may desire, though sufficient, considering the low prices which are prevailing on account of sharp competition. It is intimated that sales in some sections of the West are being made at 4½c., but in this section and down East, 4¾@5c., as to brand and quantity, less the usual discount terms. There is no change in lead in oil on the surface, but underneath the current is more or less irregular and sales are being made at 5¾@6c. for special orders, and 6¼c. and upward to the regular trade, less the usual discount terms and size of the order. No change in the foreign makes of lead in oil, the demand for which is only of a retail nature, at 9⅜@9⅝c. for the old-established brands, and for those not so well known 7¾@8c., as to make and quantity. The various domestic corroders, for the benefit of the jobbing trade, continue their old price list, as follows:—

"We quote, subject to change without notice, above brands of white lead, dry or in oil, red lead and litharge in kegs: In lots of less than 500 lbs., 7c. net.; in lots of 500 lbs. and over, 6½c.; dry white lead in bbls., ½c. per lb. less than in kegs. Red lead and litharge in bbls. and half bbls., same as price in kegs. White lead in 12½-lb. tin pails (packed in 100-lb. cases), ½c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead in 25-lb. tin pails (packed in 100-lb. or 200-lb. cases), 1c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead, assorted, in 1-lb., 2-lb. and 5-lb. cans (packed in 100-lb. cases), 1½c. per lb. over price in kegs. Terms: On lots of 500 lbs. and over, 60 days or 2 per cent. discount for cash if paid in 15 days from date of invoice. Quantities: To make either of the above required quantities, any assortment of packages of either or all of the above articles may be counted."

RED LEAD.—Rather more business is reported since the turn of the month both for prompt and forward, in addition to regular contract deliveries. Prices for domestic range from 5½@5¾c., as to section, less the regular discount terms. German is more or less irregular, and while 7⅝c. is generally quoted to place a round lot this would have to be shaded, as to make and seller. English is dull for ordinary at 7½c. and 8¾c. and upward for extra grades, as to quantity, seller and date of delivery.

LITHARGE.—The bulk of the business at the moment is from the rubber-makers, though the glass makers are also booking orders for the next fire. Values remain fairly steady at 5¼@5½c., as to make and quantity, less the usual discount terms, according to place of delivery.

ORANGE MINERAL.—French is selling fairly well from dock at 11 3-16c., less the usual terms, with store parcels held for a higher figure. German is attracting less attention, as the bulk of the trade is generally supplied by the domestic. Occasionally, however, orders come on the market now and then for which competition is sharp. Consequently, prices may be quoted nominal at 8½c. and upward, and for English at 8@10c., as to grade, quantity and seller. Domestic is scarce for prompt, and buyers have to be satisfied with what stocks makers can give for prompt delivery. Values remain firm at 8@8¼c., as to grade, less the usual discount terms.

PIG LEAD.—The market has been rather quiet, buyers only taking up such additional stocks as current wants require in excess of regular deliveries at prices ranging from 4.20@4.25c. for soft, and 4.35@4.40c. for chemical at St. Louis. No change in this section. Market dull at 4.37½c. for common, and 4.52½c. for refined.

ZINCS.—Considerable forward business over the year has been done, both for export and for home consumption, at regular prices. The spot demand is rather quiet, as many of the grinders are still shut down and hesitate about making new contracts for their products pending the uncertainty surrounding linseed oil. For the present the New Jersey Company continues its previous prices at 4⅜@4⅞c., as to grade and terms of sale. Florence is meeting with the usual demand, and the same may be said of French.

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Following the general course of the dry color market, chemical reds moved slowly, yet steadily for the season. Most grinders' factories are running light, and the quantity going into consumption through this channel is limited, especially of the more expensive grades. Carmines are steady without attracting special notice. There has been a seasonable call for rose pink, especially of the less expensive varieties of domestic manufacture, and for English Turkey red in small parcels. Indian reds have been rather slow of sale, but prices have been maintained upon the basis of old current quotations. Venetians have also fallen off considerably, as usual at this time of year, but no change is noted in market quotations. Quicksilver vermilion is firm at present figures. Other grades offer nothing new.

BLACKS.

CARBON.—The market is generally quiet, but the comparatively light production of the finer grades prevents accumulation of stocks. Any small surplus is quickly taken for export. Less desirable grades are also moving slowly, but steadily for the season, and the market attracts but passing attention. It is understood that some medium grades of carbon blacks have been acquired by outsiders and are being offered at concessions below the present market values.

DROP AND IVORY BLACK.—The situation as regards drop, ivory and bone blacks is unimproved since the date of our last report, when the usual midsummer dullness was felt to some extent. Notwithstanding, there seems to be quite a firm undertone to the market, which is steady at present quotations for all grades.

LAMPBLACK.—Demand for lamp-

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black is naturally slack at this particular season, but for the time of year there is but little grounds left to manufacturers for complaint in the volume of business done, though prices are not quite satisfactory from a seller's standpoint. To within a short time ago, however, the movement of all grades into consumption for domestic use and upon export account was heavy, and the total trade to date shows an improvement upon previous years.

BLUES.

The situation offers nothing new. As is only reasonable to expect at this particular time, there is no great rush to buy, and most factories are moderately busy at best. For Celestial and cheaper grades there is very little call, but for the more expensive, deep-staining qualities there is exceptionally good request for the season. Chinese, Prussian, foreign and domestic are steady at quotations. The same may be said of refiners' and of ultramarine, the latter of which is moving well in various channels of consumption.

BROWNS.

With the price of linseed oil where it is at present it can hardly be expected that grinders would be liberal buyers of umbers and siennas, which both imported and domestic have been moving slowly for some time. Arrivals of the former have been light, and no heavy stocks are accumulating with the importers upon which to base a supposition that concessions could be had for the asking. A fairly good jobbing business may be reported at old current range of values.

GREENS.

The market for chrome greens invites but little interest. Demand is quiet, and grinders, especially, are taking only meagre quantities to meet current requirements or sundry odd shortages. Notwithstanding, business for the season has been particularly good. Stocks are not heavy, and manufacturers are not disposed to make concessions upon present prices, which are without change from previous quotations. Paris green was rather inclined to be quieter during the past week. There was an absence of any heavy orders for immediate shipment. The tone of the market, however, is firm, notwithstanding the lack of active demand. Current quotations are repeated, as follows: Half-barrels, 200-300 lbs., 12c.; kegs, 100-150 lbs., 12½c.; 12-lb., 28-lb. and 56-lb. kits, 13½c.; 2-lb. and 5-lb. paper boxes, 13½c.; 1-lb., 13½c.; ½-lb., 14½c., and ¼-lb., 15½c. f. o. b. New York.

YELLOWS.

There is no material difference in the situation, nor in the volume of business since the report of the previous week. If anything, there was some falling off in the number of inquiries and in the aggregate of the business done, as most of the consuming industries are quiet and buying only in a cautious, hand-to-mouth sort of way to meet the current requirements. Prices, however, are well maintained upon the basis of former quotations.

OCHERS. — No improvement was looked for, and certainly none was noted, during the past week. The quantity of ocher, either domestic or imported, going into consumption is necessarily light, in view of the high cost of linseed oil. Consumers seem to have had fair stocks left over from the spring season, and the little business now doing is of a jobbing nature, meant to fill sundry odd shortages. French ochers continue high and firm, but are not moving freely. We repeat previous quotations, as follows: Golden, 3½@4c.; French (washed), 1¾@1⅞c.; domestic, $10@15 per ton.

Metallic Paints.

Manufacturers continue to speak cheerfully of the situation, though the market has of late grown quiet once more. So far the season has been exceptionally good. All classes of consumers were liberal buyers of round lots, which were well distributed throughout different parts of the country. As usual during July and August, demand has fallen off, and last week was felt to be particularly quiet, in view of the previous long run of good business. There is, however, a tone of strength to the market, and manufacturers are in no mood to make concessions. Prices are repeated—brown, $19@21, and red $16.50@20.

Mixed Paints and Colors in Oil.

The past week was one of general quiet. Inquiries were few, small and far between. The weather has recently been more favorable for outdoor work, but the season is now so far advanced that the supply in dealers' and consumers' hands will probably suffice to a great extent until the time for fall painting sets in. Meanwhile, business is confined to small, sorting-up orders for different colors. Manufacturers feel somewhat keenly the high cost of oil, and there have been some rumors of an advance in the standard grades of mixed paints and colors in oil, but unless there is another rise in the raw material or the present price is unduly prolonged, it is not thought that present quotations will be disturbed.

Miscellaneous.

BARYTES.—The market of late has grown somewhat quieter, in keeping with the general tone and condition of the paint trade, though for the time of year there are little grounds for complaint. We note no change in the prices quoted.

CHALK.—Conditions are unaltered. There is a good supply of chalk, and moderate quantities are going into consumption. The market may, therefore, be quoted as fairly easy upon the basis of previous quotations of $2.50@2.60.

CHINA CLAY.—There is still a seasonably moderate demand but otherwise the market shows no particular feature worthy of note. Shipments on consumers' account are naturally light at the season, but stocks are not heavy, and the market is maintained upon a firm basis.

FULLER'S EARTH.—The same conditions prevail as previously reported. Demand, while by no means heavy, is seasonable and steady for small parcels. No change has been made in prices previously quoted.

PUTTY.—The market continues in the same dull, unsatisfactory state. There is very little demand, especially in the local market, which is disorgan-

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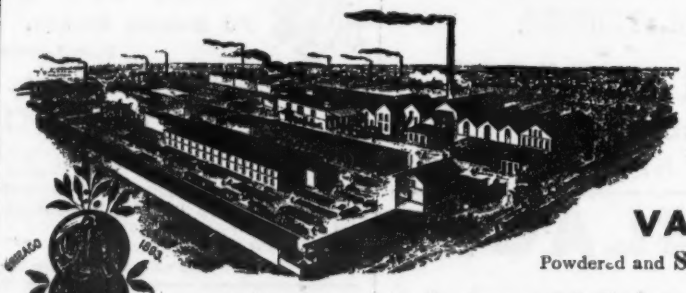

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ized as to price. Competition for the little business offering is keen enough to keep values down to a minimum and to make it altogether a buyers' market. There is no fixed scale of prices.

SILEX.—There is no change in or feature of the market to report. Demand is light, but only seasonably so. Prices are without quotable change.

TALC.—There has been up to quite recently a fairly steady market, especially for the medium grades of talc. During the past two or three weeks, however, there has been a falling off to some extent. Italian grades are moving very slowly at present. Domestic talc is quiet and the bulk of the business is in the French grades. Prices are steady at old current figures.

TERRA ALBA.—As with most sundries, demand for terra alba is quiet, in keeping with the quiet state of markets in general. Business is of a jobbing sort, but prices are held up well to former limits.

WHITING.—Notwithstanding what might appear to be unfavorable outside conditions, there has been right along a steady demand for whiting, and the market continues active. Shipments to the West and to other outside points have been particularly heavy and trade has also a tendency to improve in the local market. The price current list remains unchanged as follows: Commercial, 40@60c.; gilders', 45½@65c.; extra gilders', 55@68c.; American paris, 66@75c., and English cliffstone, 90c. @$1.10.

Glue.

There appears to be no disposition upon the part of the manufacturers to complain, and business is particularly good for the season, both in hide stocks and in low grade bone glues. Medium and high grade hide stocks are unusually firm, and as the supply of the bone grades is growing lighter the prices for these are also easily maintained between old current range of values. Foreign makes attract little attention.

Varnish Gums.

There was a good demand for all sorts, especially of kauri, for future shipment. Spot buying, however, was slow, but store stocks of desirable grades are light and some command a premium. At Auckland the position is unimproved. Stocks there of kauri are estimated to be 40 per cent. lighter than at the same time last year, and there is seemingly little chance for replenishing. The price of oil is against heavy buying, but some of the larger varnish makers, realizing the strong position and advancing tendency of the market, have been heavy buyers of futures, especially during the past week. Importers, while anxious for business, are somewhat wary of undertaking contracts too far ahead owing to the uncertainty of future prices. The Hiram Emery arrived during the week from Auckland with a full cargo of kauri, nearly all of which will go into consumption. This will naturally make the spot market quieter. The boat came in some ten days before she was expected. Manilas are moving fairly well and are firm at quotations, but in comparison with kauri attract but moderate attention. Damar is also more than usually firm at present quotations.

Window Glass.

The market remains quiet between seasons, with nothing to report beyond a continuance of the quiet conditions which, in the local market, have prevailed throughout the entire season. Importations are freer, but it will be yet some time before they can affect the market seriously. The orders for some of the glass now coming in are over a year old. The manufacturers here show no fear of foreign competition and there is no sign of an easier market. The manager of the largest manufacturing concern has gone abroad to study conditions in the foreign rival fields. Jobbers' prices are upon the basis of former quotations of 85 and 5 per cent. for carlots f. o. b. factory and 80 and 20 per cent. for lesser quantities ex store.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

Spontaneous Ignition of Oils.

An investigation into the causes of spontaneous-combustion fires has disclosed some interesting facts concerning the resistance of various oils. Albert M. Reed, in a paper read recently before the Warehousemen's Association, gave these details:—

Drying oils, like linseed and poppyseed oil, appear to be more quickly acted upon by the air than non-drying oils, like olive oil, cottonseed oil, and the animal oils and fats. This latter class appear to require time to become rancid before the air will act upon them energetically at ordinary temperatures. It has been shown, however, that all vegetable and animal oils will spontaneously ignite in a comparatively short time at temperatures only slightly above the ordinary summer heat. For instance, when exposed in a chamber to a temperature of from 130 to 170 degrees F.:

Boiled linseed oil on cotton waste ignited in 1¼ hours.

Raw linseed oil on cotton waste ignited in 4 hours.

Lard oil on cotton waste ignited in 4 hours.

Colza oil on cotton waste ignited in 6 hours.

Olive oil on cotton waste ignited in 5 hours.

Sperm oil on cotton waste ignited in 4 hours.

Castor oil on cotton waste ignited in 24 hours.

It has also been shown that the admixture of 20 to 50 per cent. of mineral oil with any of the vegetable or animal oils will prevent them from igniting, even after the heat is raised to 200 degs. F. As nearly, if not quite all, lubricating oils now on the market are mineral oils, excepting a few cylinder oils, which are composed of a mixture of animal and mineral oil, we can safely leave them out of consideration.

Furniture polish and a few of the varnishes containing oils will spontaneously burn when in a finely divided state on rags or waste. Oiled clothing, when packed away in large piles, has been known to take fire. Cotton, baled, ignites spontaneously when, through the breaking of the seed in the process of ginning it, the fibre is saturated with the oil.

Cinchonine Derivatives.

In 1867 Caventou and Willm obtained a base by the action of potassium permanganate on cinchonine, which they termed hydrocinchonine. They considered that this base was already existent in the cinchonine used for the experiments, and that it had resisted the action of the oxidizing agent. Much discussion arose over the point, and different views have been held in regard to the matter. At all events, the base was looked upon as of great rarity. According to Jungfleish and Leger in Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim., by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on the alkaloid cinchonine, they have obtained, together with other products, a base presenting great resemblances to the old compound, hydrocinchonine. They have called this body cinchonifine, and regard it as an isomer of cinchonine. Except that the combustions do not agree well enough, the resemblances to cinchonine are sufficiently strong to have warranted the assumption that the two bases are identical. The following details will accentuate the points of resemblance and difference between the two compounds. They are both alike in crystalline appearance, forming fine prismatic needles; and they behave quite similarly toward the usual organic solvents. The melting point of both compounds is 278° C. The specific rotatory power of hydrocinchonine is 198.6°, and for cinchonifine 199.5°. The optical rotations of the sulphates are almost identical in the two cases. A difference, however, is observed in the behavior toward potassium permanganate. Hydrocinchonine is only oxidized very slowly by this compound, but cinchonifine reduces it even at the ordinary temperature. Another marked difference lies in the fact that cinchonifine sulphate crystalizes with two molecules of water, while hydrocinchonine forms crystals with either three or twelve molecules of water.

TOTAL IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table we give the total imports (in packages unless otherwise specified) and their values at the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 2, 1901:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Glass, plate	159	$18,607
Window	7,674	16,972
L. G. plates	99	10,490
Arsenic	100	1,347
Acid, benzoic	40	1,504
Citric	291	1,081
Oxalic	120	4,924
All other	109	4,227
Aniline, colors	1,767	106,442
Salt	49	1,913
Ammonia, carb	111	789
Muriate of	104	2,208
Sulph	268	1,257
Argols	1,756	46,049
Albumen	6	561
Alizarine	328	23,265
Asphalt	....	23,914
Balsam, copaiba	61	1,729
All other	7	1,294
Bark, all other	4	71
Barytes, other	108	317
Bleach powder	575	8,216
Brimstone	....	72,139
Bronze powder	....	9,316
Butter, cocoa	72	4,757
Chalk	....	481
Calomel	20	919
Chemical salts	49	970
Cinchonidia	20	4,541
Coca leaves	416	8,443
Cobalt	17	3,901
Cudbear	11	178
Cuttlefish bone	41	906
Divi divi	81	107
Dyewood, extract of	144	3,606
Fish sounds	3	35
Flowers, cham	48	829
Other	13	564
Gambier	1,755	13,090
Gelatine	340	7,752
Glycerine	327	21,190
Gum, assafoetida	22	1,031
Aloes	140	499
Benjamin	12	306
Copal	10	633
Kauri	382	11,605
Shellac	3,728	74,648
Tragacanth	15	1,283
All other	215	4,938
Glue	236	10,000
Indigo	164	19,578
Carmine	5	675
Laurel leaves	175	844
Leeches	6	57
Manganese	82	1,205
Ore	663	3,814
Magnesia	20	364
Magnesite	6,045	5,282
Manure salt	....	6,311
Mica	153	6,525
Orchilla liq	23	810
Oxide, zinc	295	4,172
Oil, aniline	2	222
Almond	15	312
Cod	25	355
Cocoanut	287	27,258
Creosote	1	3
Fusel	126	3,904
Haarlem	69	888
Lemon	100	1,977
Orange	160	3,194
Olive	824	4,875
Palm	22	1,387
Poppy	8	491
Rapeseed	172	3,988
Sandalwood	1	84
Other, essential	85	7,220
All other	20	380
Opium	36	9,108
Orange peel	1	2
Paints, unspecified	....	7,566
Berlin blue	2	102
Blanc fixe	50	697
Chr. yellow	3	208
Colcothar	2	6
Drop black	6	688
Iron, oxide	22	459
Ocher	135	566
Red lead	4	123
Venetian red	137	672
Vermilion	4	535
White lead	100	547
Pitch	200	1,380
Potash, chlor	100	881
Carb	104	4,410
Caustic	50	1,449
Cyanide	485	19,296
Hydrate	1	17
Plumbago	219	3,048
Quinine	138	21,877
Rose leaves	5	425
Root, jalap	19	141
Licorice	1,699	3,496
Sarsaparilla	4	102
All other	164	2,077
Saltpeter	3,530	16,802
Saccharine	1	2
Safflower, extract of	2	140
Sage leaves	2	10
Senna	46	580
Soda, ash	328	4,171
Carb	162	636
Caustic	200	3,096
Sulphate	61	899
Silicate	77	552
Starax	1	12
Sponges	349	8,690
Stearine	113	4,258
Sulphur	204	258
Sumac	1,470	3,997
Extract of	12	277
Talc	20	97
Turmeric	568	2,426
Ultramarine	20	955
Vanilla beans	1	1,622
Varnish	21	958
Venice turpentine	49	628
Wool, grease	123	1,684
Other	....	48,134
Bristles	107	43,964
Alcohol	2	45
Metal leaf	13	2,262
Cassia	121	458
Chillies	1	1
Ginger	376	1,464
Mace	4	156
Mustard	240	5,829
Nutmegs	168	4,290
Pepper	730	11,748
Pimento	1,933	11,703
Corkwood	....	3,989
Logwood	998	7,077
Carbon	....	136
Clay	....	307
Corks	....	8,526
Seed, annatto	6	28
Anise	1	15
Caraway	435	1,994
Cardamom	26	122
Castor	874	3,714
Coriander	673	1,379
Lycopodium	14	1,536
Millet	25	96
Rape	12	12
Other	....	176
Linseed	18,819	96,141
Soap, castile	50	971
All other	105	7,413
Stock	147	2,903
Stone, pumice	....	2,810
Wax	....	1,867

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60-70% 70-80% 80-90% OXIDE.
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CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS.

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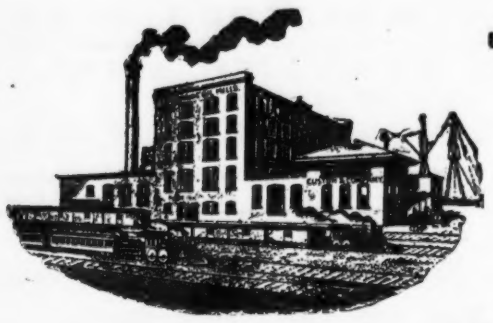

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LOUISVILLE, KY. U. S. A.

OIL MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 20.

Saturday Evening, August 3, 1901.

Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED.—There is more demand in a jobbing way, but round lots are hard to place, except at concessions in prices asked. Second hands are selling spot oil at 78c., and same price is named for State oil for August or early September for three to five cars, but this fails to attract buyers. There were inquiries in the market to-day from a large consumer for 750 or 1,000 bbls. for delivery after the 15th or before Sept. 1, but sellers did not appear anxious to secure the order. City oil is quoted at 82c. and western at 80c. The following figures are given by Ira A. Kip & Co. on foreign seed:—

	1901. Bags.	1900. Bags.
Imported into United States from Jan. 1 to date .....(Calcutta).	43,680	None
(Europe).	41,121	6,507
(South America).	626,688	None
Imported into United States past month	15,976	None
On the way for United States, by mail, to June 20.(Calcutta).	None	None
On the way for United States, by cable, to July 31.(Calcutta).	4,000	None
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, July 31, (Calcutta).	None	None
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New York, July 31 .....(Calcutta).	None	None
Visible supply	4,000	None
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	None	None
Deliveries since Jan. 1, New York and Boston	711,489	6,507
Deliveries past thirty days.....	15,976	None
Consumption for years	....	12,315

COTTONSEED.—While the undertone of the market is one of strength rather than weakness, trading has been light, as buyers, both for home and export, have held back, waiting to see what effect the August deliveries would have on the market. As stated in our last report, they would be from 15,000 to 20,000 bbls. Already 15,000 bbls. have been tendered. So far only 900 bbls. have been rejected, and this rejection has been sustained by the Oil Committee. How much more may receive the same fate will not be known until next week. Unless there is some private settlement made, there will be lively times in the market should the buyers insist on having prime oil delivered. The stocks of this grade are well concentrated, and it is safe to say it will not be released except at full prices. There is more export inquiry for August-October at about ½c. under this market. The home trade, especially in the West, is looking around for oil, as there appears to be no let up in the demand for compound lard. If anything, it is on the increase. There have been a few sales of 100-bbl. lots on the spot at 37⅞@38c., but 38½@39c. is generally asked for round lots for August. The offerings of new crude are more liberal. Fifty tanks of Southeast was offered for November at 27½c., and in the Valley at 28@29c. for September-November, but buyers appear to hesitate about making bids over 26@27c., according to location and month of delivery. On the other hand, mills generally are very conservative about offering September or October crude except in a limited way until they know more about crop prospects, as an old oil man, the late Geo. O. Baker, once said to the writer, "It is not safe to count your chickens until hatched." This he applied twenty years ago to the crop situation for August, which is the most trying month of the season. When it has passed then the planter and those interested in cotton products can tell "where they are at." If that was good logic then, it certainly holds good for this year. Late advices from Texas and the Valley are more hopeful of the situation since the recent rains, and a hold up of the hot wave, which recently spread all over the country. The sales show how indifferent buyers are. They comprise 500 bbls. prime yellow for August at 39c., 500 bbls. do. at 38¾c., 500 do. do. at 38½c., 30 tanks Valley new crude for November-January at 28½@29c., and 40 tanks Texas for September at 29c. and October at 27½@28c.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending Aug. 1, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Africa, Algiers.....	....	13,240	5,698
Egypt	....	730	4,083
South	....	614	189
West Coast	....	100	315
Arabia	....	10	.....
Argentine Republic.	50	2,540	2,744
Australia and N. Z.	327	3,218	1,296
Austria	....	43,466	40,569
Belgium	650	10,312	11,645
Brazil	300	19,666	15,497
British East Indies.	....	301	.....
British Guiana	87	1,943	1,327
British West Indies.	40	4,614	5,344
Central America ...	5	94	68
Chili	....	450	706
China	....	10	.....
Cuba	18	964	341
Danish West Indies.	....	120	186
Denmark	....	3,800	2,593
Dutch Guiana	....	14	2
Dutch West Indies..	....	28	21
Ecuador	....	3	16
England	25	43,890	15,510
France	2,375	94,890	87,466
French Guiana	....	182	427
French West Indies.	24	8,834	7,818
Germany	400	14,376	15,890
Gibraltar	....	1,875	225
Italy	....	58,515	45,830
Japan	8	113	118
Malta	....	3,133	1,585
Mexico	18	358	290
Netherlands	200	29,094	18,566
Norway and Sweden	....	.....	1,512
Newfoundland	....	430	579
Nova Scotia	....	29	16
Peru	....	27	5
Porto Rico	....	120	192
Portugal	....	24	.....
Russia	....	.....	200
San Domingo	1	2,259	2,120
Scotland	....	4,849	5,465
Spain	....	.....	860
Syria	....	.....	56
Turkey	....	2	.....
U. S. Colombia	5	654	415
Uruguay	....	4,481	3,612
Venezuela	....	22	3
Total, bbls.....	4,533	377,425	297,484

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW ORLEANS, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending Aug. 1, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Africa, Algiers	....	.....	3,945
Austria	....	29,865	17,934
Belgium	60	4,485	10,169
Cuba	....	25	235
Denmark	....	8,535	2,166
England	....	18,826	2,100
France	4,600	81,589	81,150
Germany	....	6,023	13,760
Ireland	....	1,893	179
Italy	....	200	2,350
Netherlands	100	76,810	28,955
Scotland	....	5,139	315
Total, bbls.....	4,760	233,390	163,258

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM BALTIMORE, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending Aug. 1, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Belgium	....	515	1,710

The Procter & Gamble Co.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL

Winter White, Winter Yellow,
Summer White, Summer Yellow,
Cooking Oil and Salad Oil.

TANK CARS FREE TO PURCHASERS.

Cable Address:
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office: CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery: IVORYDALE, O.

Brazil	....	.....	75
England	....	3,275	725
France	....	2,206	4,194
Germany	1,899	26,962	10,772
Netherlands	....	26,712	6,360
Scotland	....	1,868	390
Total, bbls.	1,899	61,038	24,226

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM GALVESTON, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending Aug. 1, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	.....	136
Belgium	....	1,040	1,668
Denmark	....	.....	21,807
England	....	400	100
France	....	23,928	51,606
Germany	....	3,718	9,871
Ireland	....	450	.....
Italy	....	300	.....
Mexico	....	15,576	18,151
Netherlands	....	41,555	35,154
Total, bbls.	....	86,967	138,493

TOTAL EXPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS.

From—	For week ending Aug. 1, 1901.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
New York	4,533	377,425	297,484
New Orleans	4,760	233,390	163,258
Baltimore	1,899	61,038	24,226
Galveston	....	86,967	138,493
Total, bbls.	11,192	758,820	623,461

The following are the official returns of the exports of cottonseed oil, in gallons, during the months of June, 1901 and 1900, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington:—

	1900.	1901.
Arizona	12	.....
Baltimore	215,730	159,800
Boston	.....	200
Brazos	.....	54
Cape Vincent	420	.....
Corpus Christi	40,571	24,187
Detroit	30,524	1,558
Galveston	36,744	129,059
Huron	4,700	9,149
Mobile	2,446	100
New Orleans	292,413	340,298
Newport News	2,500	46,700
New York	1,449,301	1,578,961
Oswegatchie	.....	60
Passamaquoddy	.....	627
Philadelphia	54,150	88,500
Saluria	140,803	254,450
San Diego	.....	1
Savannah	64,138	.....
Vermont	5,251	7,304
Total, gallons	2,339,703	2,641,008

TOTAL MONTHLY STATEMENT.

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Jan.	4,787,702	8,289,487	7,100,740	6,089,567
Feb.	4,151,707	5,427,822	4,185,033	6,280,992
March.	3,043,909	4,946,440	4,133,683	5,251,955
April.	3,729,172	3,482,987	3,056,562	4,904,895
May.	3,538,136	2,408,456	3,012,760	3,991,528
June.	4,019,025	2,541,502	2,641,088	2,339,703
July.	1,255,156	2,577,454	1,289,595	.....
Aug.	2,127,609	3,106,770	3,154,303	.....
Sept.	2,778,153	2,276,515	2,202,682	.....
Oct.	4,055,295	3,915,809	2,805,504	.....
Nov.	6,446,572	3,926,035	4,788,607	.....
Dec.	6,798,718	6,538,519	6,168,279	.....
Total.	46,710,214	49,507,888	44,538,756	.....
Av'ge.	3,892,518	4,128,151	3,711,563	4,824,777

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Liverpool Cotton Oil Market.

Liverpool, Aug. 2, 1901.

Cottonseed oil, £23 5s; cake, £5 17s. 6d; meal, £5 16s. 3d.; seed, £7 2s. 6d. per ton, c. i. f. Liverpool. Meal and cake are firmer, with more disposition to business. Oil is barely steady.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Rotterdam Cotton Oil Market.

Rotterdam, Aug. 2, 1901.

The demand is light, trade quiet, but prices are firm. Butter oil, 31 florins for spot; prime summer yellow, 39½ florins.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter).

Hamburg Cotton Oil Market.

Hamburg, Aug. 2, 1901.

Butter oil, 47 marks; off oil, 46 marks per 100 kilos for prompt shipment, f. o. b. Hamburg. The market is firm. Prime Texas meal for prompt shipment, 120 marks; cake, 120 marks, and bolted, 123 marks per ton, c. i. f. Hamburg. For future shipments: Meal, 120 marks; cake, 120 marks, and bolted, 124 marks. The market is firm, but little is doing.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter).

Marseilles Cotton Oil Market.

Marseilles, Aug. 3, 1901.

The market is firmer and we think the advance will be continued.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter).

Trieste Cotton Oil Market.

Trieste, Aug. 2, 1901.

The market is firmer. Prime summer yellow, immediate shipment, 64 francs; off yellow, 61 francs; butter oil, 65 francs, per 100 kilos, c. i. f. Trieste.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Memphis Cotton Oil Market.

Memphis, Aug. 3, 1901.

New prime crude, 28@29c., Mississippi Valley; September-October-November offerings light.

Cocoanut Oil, Etc.

CEYLON.—Only a small jobbing trade doing to cover current wants at 5¾@6c., as to seller and style of packing. Nearby steamers are held at 5⅞c. and shipments at 5⅝@5¾c., as to date of arrival.

COCHIN.—The spot market is quiet but steady at 7@7¼c. for spot lots, at which a retail business is reported. For arrival nothing is offering, as buyers and sellers are too far apart in their views.

CORN.—In sympathy with the upward movement in the corn market, prices have been advanced several points. The mills apparently are well sold up, as they are not offering at the moment. Second hands are holding car lots for August delivery at 6c. and for jobbing store parcels 6½c. is asked. The demand, however, is not urgent.

OLIVES.—This is the dull season of this article. The market is easier for green at 57@58c. and for yellow at 60@65c., as to quality and seller. Olive foots are dull at 5¼@5⅜c. on the spot for a choice grade and 5⅛c. for arrival.

MUSTARD.—Not enough demand to test the market. Meanwhile prices may be quoted at 55c. nominal. Cotton oil is being used to a large extent in place of this oil.

PALM.—The usual jobbing demand is reported for store parcels at 5¼c. for red, and 5⅝@5¾c. for Lagos, as to seller.

RAPE.—The market continues firm, but as yet no advance has been made. For the present we quote 70@71c. for choice burning grades, 68@69c. for prime and 66@67c. for blown, with only limited offerings for prompt delivery.

Animal and Fish Oils.

COD.—The market as yet remains quiet between seasons, and no active movement is expected till about the end of the month. The little new oil offering is of no account, and has been taken for export. The season at Newfoundland is reported behind that of last year. Prices are more or less nominal upon the basis of 34@35c. for Newfoundland, and 32@33c. for domestic.

DEGRAS.—Not much degras is coming in at present, but there appears to be ample to satisfy present current needs, and the price of German is quoted a trifle lower, with English easier. Quotations range as follows: French, 4½@5c.; English, 3¾@3⅞c.; German, 3½@3¾c.

LARD OIL.—From the active market of a week before the condition changed to one of quiet. Inquiries, both for the domestic market and on export account, resulted in nothing better than a few desultory sales of jobbing lots to meet sundry odd shortages. Holders, notwithstanding, continued firm, as there was apparently no object to make concessions. The market finally closed dull, upon the basis of 69@70c. for prime oil. Minor grades were little sought after, and remained steady at old current quotations.

MENHADEN.—There seems to be less than the usual interest shown in crude menhaden this season. Fishing all round is lately reported good, but as usual at this season the fish are lean and the yield is proportionately light. Most of the oil is contracted for, and the outside lots are offered at varying figures, as to quality. One lot of Southern oil of 50 barrels sold at 22c., and another of 60 barrels at 20c. The latter, however, is reported to have been forced on the market. Some 2,000 barrels of Southern oil have been recently exported. Pressed and bleached oils are quiet and easy. For quotations see price current list.

NEATSFOOT.—Beyond a dull market and the reappearance of a small quantity of 60-deg. cold test, which is held at 75c., there is nothing to report Prime and white oils move very slowly at 52@53c. and 62@64c. respectively. There is no 20-deg. cold test offering.

RED OIL.—The market continues dull and featureless between seasons at old current quotations of 4¾@5c. for saponified and 34@35c. for elaine.

SPERM AND WHALE OIL.—As usual, the local market is quiet and uninteresting at old current quotations. At New Bedford also there is little doing. Stocks of oil comprise only 400 barrels of sperm. There is no crude oil in stock.

TALLOW OIL.—Conditions are unchanged, and the market continues dull and uninteresting, in keeping with the general condition of animal oils. Holders, however, are not inclined to make concessions, and prices are as previously quoted upon a basis of 52@53c. for prime oil.

Mineral Oils.

BLACK.—For the season, the past week showed up rather well. Business has been of a jobbing sort, but aggregates ahead of the corresponding period last year. Prices are steady at the recent advance.

CYLINDER STOCKS.—There was a steady local market, which appears to be gaining of late from week to week in the volume of business doing. Apart from more apparent life there are no new features to report.

NEUTRAL.—As with the other mineral lubricants, there is more life noticeable in the market, though the volume of business is hardly so great in comparison with other grades. The market on the whole is steady, and

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prices firm, upon the basis of previous quotations.

PARAFFINE. — Demand showed a decided improvement during the past week, and while there were few, if any, very heavy or round lots sold in the local market, at least the aggregate of jobbing sales was good, and business evenly distributed among the different consuming industries. Prices are without quotable change.

SPINDLE.—The position of the market is as previously reported, and the situation offers nothing new. Demand, while somewhat improved, is still comparatively quiet and confined to small parcels, to meet current requirements. Prices are unchanged.

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

There are sellers of linseed cake at $30, but buyers are not bidding over $29@29.50 per ton, according to quality and date of delivery. For cotton meal, $21.50 short ton is bid f. o. b. Galveston for September-October shipment, but mills are not anxious to sell at the moment. Corn cake and meal is held at $20 short ton, seaboard delivery.

Exports of Flaxseed from New York.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
Belgium	....	119,509	118,085
Denmark	....	32,753	42,832
England	....	218,265	250,250
France	....	24,912	37,151
Germany	....	537,205	100,207
Netherlands	....	732,243	560,814
Scotland	....	246	8,390
Totals	....	1,665,233	1,134,518

Exports of Flaxseed from Boston.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
Belgium	....	58,093	.....
England	....	178,377	396,065
Netherlands	....	77,190	78,164
Totals	....	314,260	474,229

Exports of Flaxseed from Philadelphia.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
Netherlands	....	.....	159,600
Scotland	....	16,634	.....
Totals	....	16,634	159,600

Exports of Flaxseed from Baltimore.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
England	....	.....	2,003
Ireland	....	.....	2,000
Netherlands	....	135,483	.....
Totals	....	135,483	4,003

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

PARAFFINE WAX.—High melting point wax is scarce and commands full figures under pressure of at least a moderate demand. Other grades are more freely offered, but buyers are shy, and the past week resulted in little business. There is, however, a steady and firm tone to the market now that prices have reached such a low level. A sale was made of 126-128 crude wax by an outside concern at 4⅞c. 124-126 yellow is quoted by outside concerns at 4⅝c. The principal holders quote as follows: Crude, 117 m. p., 5c.; 124-126 m. p. (yellow), 4¾c.; refined, 120 m. p., 5½c.; 125 m. p., 6½c.; 130 m. p., 7½c.; 135 m. p., 9c.; 140 m. p., 13@13½c. Exports from New York for the week aggregated nearly 664,000 pounds.

TALLOW.—The only transactions reported are 300 hhds., part for export balance for home trade at 4¾c.; for tierces 5c. is bid and 5⅛c. asked.

GREASES.—The market is quiet at 4½@4⅝c for house and bone. For prime packers in the West 5½c. loose and 5⅝c. for tierces asked. For good house and bone in the West 4c. is bid.

The Price of Lard in Chicago.

July.	Cash.	Sept.	Oct.
27....	8.52½@8.55	8.55 @8.60	8.60 @8.65
29....	8.52½@8.55	8.50 @8.60	8.57½@8.62½
30....	8.65 @8.67½	8.57½@8.70	8.62½@8.75
31....	8.65 @8.67½	8.65 @8.70	8.72½@8.75
Aug.			
1....	8.67½@8.70	8.70 @8.75	8.72½@8.77½
2....	8.72½@8.75	8.75 @8.82½	8.82½@8.87½

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will fine on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

TRADE ITEMS.

James A. Chambers, president; M. K. McMullen, vice-president, and Mr. Fox, of the American Window Glass Company, of Pittsburgh, sailed last Tuesday for Europe. They will look into the situation abroad and study foreign methods.

The sympathy of his many friends is extended to Dr. Louis Schaefer, of the Alkaloid Works, in the loss of his wife, Anna, who died on Monday last after a short illness. The funeral services were held at Paterson, N. J., on the Thursday following.

The Boston whaling bark Josephine arrived at New Bedford last Thursday, having been out since March 24, 1898. The Josephine's voyage extended to the Pacific Ocean, and she took 2,050 barrels of sperm oil. She reports that she rode out the hurricane of July 10, and that the schooner William A. Grozier, of Provincetown, which was nearby, had a narrow escape from destruction. The Josephine has taken only fifteen barrels of oil since leaving the California coast in March.

Report comes from Memphis announcing that negotiations for the consolidation of the principal phosphate rock properties of Tennessee have been closed. It is understood that the purchase of most of the phosphates is based on the tonnage, which will be determined as soon as possible by a corps of engineers who will be put to work for this purpose. The purchase price is not known, but it will be paid in cash, and will reach well up into the millions. The companies included are the Howard, International, Blue Grass, American, Jackson, Harlan, and the French companies, as well as others at Mt. Pleasant and in Hickman, Lewis and Sumner counties.

A Rapid Method for the Determination of Arsenious Oxide in Paris Green.

BY S. AVERY AND H. T. BEANS.

The authors have been working for some time on a method for determining the arsenic in paris green, in the hope that one might be found that would be both more rapid and accurate than any thus far proposed. As a result we offer the following method, which we believe to be new and which has given most excellent results on a considerable number of samples of Paris green examined in this laboratory:—

For the determination, sample the Paris green by quartering (as one would an ore for assaying) down to about 1 gram. Pulverize this small sample in agate mortar and weigh out 0.2 to 0.3 gram into a beaker of about 300 cc. capacity Add about 25 c. of water and to the green suspended in water add, with constant stirring, concentrated hydrochloric acid till solution is just effected; from 6 to 10 drops are usually sufficient. Now add to the acid solution sodium carbonate solution till a slight permanent precipitate is formed, and at this point add 2 to 3 grams of sodium potassium tartrate in solution. The tartrate will at once dissolve the precipitated copper and prevent further precipitation during the subsequent titration. Dilute to about 200 cc., add sodium bicarbonate and starch solution, and titrate with iodine in the usual way.

The time required for the determination is about ten minutes. The end reaction is sharp and is not in the least obscured by the blue color of the copper solution.

Triplicate determinations on the same sample of a very uniform Paris green were as follows, taking 0.3 gram Paris green for analysis.

Iodine solution. cc.	As2O3. Gram.	As2O3. Per cent.
34.53	0.17056	56.85
34.59	0.17091	56.97
34.58	0.17086	56.95

To make sure that the presence of copper exerted no influence, several lots of pure arsenious oxide were weighed out. Some of these were titrated as usual, and the others were first mixed with about an equal weight of copper sulphate in solution and then with the tartrate according to the method given. No appreciable difference could be observed in the several titrations.

Several other analysts, as well as ourselves, have found that the results, in terms of metallic arsenic, obtained by this method are slightly higher than the results by other methods, even when the latter admit of the determination of arsenic in either stage of oxidation. This fact would seem to indicate that the Paris greens on the market contain arsenic in the lower stage of oxidation only.

Cuprous oxide interferes with the titration, but we have not observed the presence of copper, in this degree of oxidation, in any of the samples examined. It is, of course, possible that adulterants might be added that would affect iodine or iodine salts, but such samples have not as yet been met with, to our knowledge.

In conclusion we would express our obligations to Dr. H. W. Wiley for his kindness in having the literature of the subject thoroughly searched for our guidance.—Journal Am. Chem. Society.

Petroleum Imports into Montevideo.

The Consul of Uruguay in this city has received the text of the new law regarding "fire test" certificates on shipments of kerosene oil to Montevideo, passed by the Government of Uruguay, which is translated as follows:

Article 1. In acordance with the decree of the Government of Jan. 14, 1901, which declares, as a dangerous and explosive substance, kerosene which has not been sufficiently refined, and which prohibits its sale for domestic use, it has been determined that kerosene oil will be considered to be sufficiently refined if it is of 150 deg. fire test, and that the prohibitive measures of this decree will be applicable to all kerosene which does not reach within 5 deg. of said limit of fire test

Article 2. In order to pass through the Custom House cases containing kerosene must have plainly marked upon them the number of degrees of fire test, and each lot shipped must be accompanied by a certificate of fire test which must be duly vised by the Uruguayan Consul at the port of shipment.

Reappraisements of Importations.

The following reappraisements have been made by the Board of General Appraisers since our last report:

25,252—Chemical compound, from W. J. Busch & Co., Ltd., London—Aubepine liquid, entered at 8s., advanced to 20s. per pound; oil geranium, entered at 2s. 9d., advanced to 10s. 10d. per pound; oellett A, entered at 10s. 6d., advanced to 20s. per pound; oellett B, entered at 6s., advanced to 9s. per pound; oil roses and do. A, entered at 32s., advanced to 80s. per pound; nerolin, entered at 5s. 9d., advanced to 9s. 6d. per pound; aubepine crystals, entered at 4s., advanced to 4s. 6d. per pound; add cases, bottles and tins.

25,264 — Alcoholic perfumery, from Malinard Jeune, Grasse, April 24, 1901—Assorted perfumes, entered at from 16.80 to 48 francs per dozen bottles, less 40 per cent. discount; add fancy boxes for 3 bottles at .50 franc each, and fancy boxes for 1 bottle, .30 franc; advanced by reduction of discount to 30 per cent. Similar goods, similar values.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

Philadelphia, Aug. 2, 1901.

ALKALI.—Sales of domestic high test for future delivery still continue, with holders naming 77½@82½c. f. o. b. works. There is a good jobbing demand for prompt delivery, with holders firm in their views. "B. M. & Co." is only in moderate supply, with no change in figures to report.

CAUSTIC SODA—Is firm for delivery over 1902 at 1.90@1.92½c. f. o. b. works for high test. Second hand parcels are quoted at same figures for prompt delivery.

SAL SODA—Is in better demand and holders are firm at 60@65c., less usual discount, for American makes. Foreign brands are held at 77½@80c. on spot, and 70@75c. for shipment.

BLEACHING POWDER—Is quiet at the moment, with limited stocks to draw from. Prime Liverpool brands are held at 2@2.20c., as to make. Continental prices are about the same as at last report. Liverpool brands on contracts are held at 2@2.10c.

NITRATE OF SODA—Is scare on spot, all recent arrivals having been disposed of. To arrive there is nothing offering at the moment, and shipments are held at 2c. and over, as to quantity and date of arrival.

Patents Granted.

678,613. — BARREL-WASHING MACHINE. Charles J. Dobler, New York, N. Y. Filed Oct. 8, 1900. Issued July 16, 1901.

678,704.—NON-RESEALABLE BOTTLE. Frank M. Weir, Monmouth, Ill. Filed March 23, 1901. Issued July 16, 1901.

678,724.—APPARATUS FOR PASTEURIZING LIQUIDS IN BOTTLES. Louis Gangloff, Hagenau, Germany. Filed Dec. 1, 1900. Issued July 16, 1901.

678,732.—PROCESS OF PURIFYING BAUXITE. Charles M. Hall, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Filed Dec. 21, 1900. Issued July 16, 1901.

678,774.—BULL-WHEEL FOR OIL OR ARTESIAN WELLS. Hiram W. Eaton, Jr., and Andrew Benson, Bradford, Pa. Filed March 4, 1898. Issued July 16, 1901.

678,816.—PROCESS OF RECOVERING ZINC. Albert J. Shinn, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 4, 1900. Issued July 16, 1901.

678,832.—LABELING-MACHINE. Patrick F. Cassidy, Boston, Mass. Filed March 14, 1901. Issued July 16, 1901.

678,833. — BOTTLE-LABELING MACHINE. Patrick F. Cassidy, Boston, Mass. Filed March 29, 1900. Issued July 16, 1901.

678,851.—APPARATUS FOR ELECTROLYSIS OF THE SALTS OF ALKALI METALS. Henry S. Anderson, Springfield, Mass. Filed Nov. 28, 1899. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,856.—DEVICE FOR PERFORATING WELL TUBES OR CASINGS. Andrew J. Beliah, Visalia, Cal. Filed Feb. 21, 1901. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,858.—OIL OR OTHER FILTER PRESS. Philibert Bonvillain, Paris, France. Filed Aug. 11, 1900. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,862.—CAN-FILLING MACHINE. Francis D. Cleveland, Winchester, Mass. Filed Oct. 31, 1900. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,884.—PROCESS OF PRODUCING BLUE SULFUR DYE. Adolf Kertesz, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Filed July 15, 1899. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,891. — PROCESS OF STERILIZING LIQUIDS. John C. Miller, Canton, Ohio. Filed May 10, 1900. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,892.—APPARATUS FOR STERILIZING LIQUIDS. John C. Miller, Canton, Ohio. Filed May 16, 1900. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,893.—APPARATUS FOR STERILIZING AND COOLING LIQUIDS. John C. Miller, Canton, Ohio. Filed Dec. 7, 1899. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,919.—CLEANING AND POLISHING COMPOUND. Louis G. Tomoor, Evanston, Ohio. Filed April 16, 1900. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,931.—VALVE FOR OIL-HOLES. John H. Bennett, Worcester, Mass. Filed Dec. 19, 1898. Issued July 23, 1901.

678,970. — APPARATUS FOR MAKING BLEACHING POWDER. Paul Neaf, New York, N. Y. Filed April 24, 1900. Issued July 23, 1901.

(Continued from page 47.)

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending Aug. 1.

ALCOHOL—25 bbls, order, P R R
80 bbls, J A Webb & SON, D, L & W R R
BALSAM—12 cs, export, New Orleans
BARK EXTRACT—51 bbls, order, O D S S L
BARYTES—56 bbls, order, O D S S L
BEESWAX—11 bbls, 7 bxs, 4 bags, order, O D S S L
2 bxs, 2 bags, order, New Orleans
1 bbl, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
5 bbls, order, H R R R
4 bbls, order, P R R
CLAY—1,002 bags, Chesebrough Mfg Co, Jacksonville
1,300 bags, order, Jacksonville
246 cks, R McNamee & Co, Charleston
462 cks, Inter Paper Co, Charleston
COTTONSEED FOOTS—14 bbls, order, O D S S L
MEAL—20 bags, Amer Cotton Oil Co, New Orleans
300 bags, order, O D S S L
FLAXSEED—75 bbls, T R Bagot, H R R R
13 cars, order, L V R R
GREASE—100 bbls, E Valk, P R R
18 bbls, Downing & Co, E R R
60 bbls, 100 pkgs, order, C R R of N J
60 bbls, Colgate & Co, F R L
90 bbls, order, F R L
75 tcs, S B Oliver, H R R R
30 tcs, H W Calef, D, L & W R R
10 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
114 tcs, W D Vandenhove & Co, B & O R R
GUM CHICLE—31 bls, order, New Orleans
HIGHWINES—400 bbls, Ridgewood Dist Co, H R R R
240 bbls, Nat Dist Co, P R R
263 bbls, Engel, H & Co, L V R R
83 bbls, Luyties Bros, L V R R
80 bbls, Fishel & L, L V R R
83 bbls, Cook & B Co, L V R R
80 bbls, S Kraus & Bro, L V R R
75 bbls, Geo Clark, D, L & W R R
160 bbls, E Conklin, B & O R R
320 bbls, Amer Dist Co, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, P Skelly, B & O R R
80 bbls, J A Webb & Son, D, L & W R R
81 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, Steinhardt Bros & Co, D, L & W R R
LAMP BLACK—50 bbls, order, Savannah
LEAD—19,560 pigs, Amer S & R Co, New Orleans
3,100 pigs, Balbach, S & R Co, New Orleans
MICA—142 bbls, order, O D S S L
OIL, CAKE—500 bgs, E Thomas & Co, P R R
4,813 bgs, export, D, L & W R R
310 bgs, export, P R R

COTTONSEED—2,587 bbls, order, Savannah
11 cars, Wilcox Lard Co, W S R R
290 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, P R R
116 bbls, export, P R R
1,371 bbls, order, O D S S L
1,241 bbls, export, O D S S L
125 bbls, export, B & O R R
850 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, B & O R R
48 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, Charleston
LINSEED—40 bbls, F R Bagot, H R R R
180 bbls, Macy & D, P R R
120 bbls, Macy & D, D, L & W R R
2 cars, Amer Linseed Co, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
LUB—20 bbls, Downing & Co, E R R
MEAL—2,500 bgs, Am Linseed Co, H R R R
1,500 bgs, I H Reed & Co, H R R R
400 bgs, export, W S R R
OLEO—1,479 tcs, export, W S R R
1,677 tcs, export, L V R R
400 tcs, export, D, L & W R R
670 tcs, export, P R R
70 tcs, export, B & O R R
420 tcs, export, E R R
RED—60 bbls, C Rockhill, E R R
ROSIN—31 bbls, order, Savannah
PEARL ASH—3 cks, order, H R R R
PITCH—19 bbls, order, Savannah
POTASH—2 cks, order, H R R R
18 cks, order, P R R
6 cks, order, D, L & W R R
CHLOR—43 kgs, Rogers & Pyatt, H R R R
QUICKSILVER—668 flasks, Haas Bros, New Orleans
ROSIN—110 bbls, order, O D S S L
1,784 bbls, order, Savannah
900 bbls, C B Turton Co, Jacksonville
445 bbls, order, Jacksonville
739 bbls, Baily & M, Jacksonville
36 bbls, Peacock & H Co, Jacksonville
462 bbls, M W Larendon, Jacksonville
200 bbls, H J Hayne, Jacksonville
1,800 bbls, Paterson D Co, Brunswick
500 bbls, export, Brunswick
100 bbls, L Breslauer, Georgetown
360 bbls, Baily & M, Georgetown
100 bbls, order, Georgetown
401 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
22 bbls, Baily & M, Wilmington
12 bbls, Tolar H & Co, Wilmington
SENEGA—46 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, H R R R
ROOT—17 bls, J McL Holliday, H R R R
SOAP STOCK—11 bbls, order, O D S S L
SODA—50 bbls, 50 kgs, order, O D S S L
ASH—350 bgs, order, O D S S L
SPELTER—1,390 slbs, Hendricks Bros, P R R
1,143 slbs, order, O D S S L
SPONGE—25 bls, Lasker & B, Jacksonville
6 bls, A Moses & Co, Jacksonville
74 bls, order, Savannah
16 bls, Lasker & B, Key West
44 bls, Vollman Sponge Co, Key West
57 bls, Leousi Clonney & Co, Key West
TALC—252 bgs, order, O D S S L
TALLOW—6 bbls, order, W S R R
145 tcs, 426 bbls, export, L V R R
13 tcs, B T Babbitt, L V R R
18 hhds, W D Vandenhove & Co, E R R
110 pkgs, 43 hhds, 11 bbls, order, C R R of N J
20 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, F R L
144 bbls, order, F R L
38 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, D, L & W R R
10 bbls, Welch & W, F R L
26 bbls, order, O D S S L
292 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, P R R
5 bbls, order, P R R
50 bbls, H W Calef, F R L
10 bbls, J Stern & Son, F R L
12 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, W S R R
100 tcs, E Valk, E R R
TAR—114 bbls, order, O D S S L
16 bbls, Baily & M, Georgetown
100 bbls, order, Wilmington
50 bbls, H J Hayne, Wilmington
10 bbls, F W Blossom, Wilmington
TURPENTINE—145 bbls, order, O D S S L
1,576 bbls, order, Savannah
307 bbls, Baily & M, Jacksonville
256 bbls, order, Jacksonville
1,000 bbls, Paterson D Co, Brunswick
51 bbls, L Breslauer, Georgetown
82 bbls, Baily & M, Georgetown
145 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
53 bbls, Baily & M, Wilmington
100 bbls, H J Hayne, Wilmington
44 bbls, F W Blossom, Wilmington
25 bbls, F S Clark, Wilmington
13 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Wilmington
135 bbls, order, Wilmington
CRUDE—60 bbls, order, Wilmington
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, export, New Orleans

Total Domestic Receipts.

At New York for week ending Aug. 1, 1901.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Alcohol, bbls	105	4,886
Beeswax, pkgs	36	507
Boneblack, bgs	....	7,386
Borax, bgs	....	1,890
Cottonseed, bgs	....	6,568
Ashes, bgs	....	9,242
Cake, bgs	....	.....
Hulls, bgs	....	150
Meal, bgs	500	32,787
Flaxseed, bu	7,515	87,635
Glue, pkgs	....	698
Grease, pkgs	657	28,484
Highwines, bbls	2,095	73,175
Lead, pigs	22,660	615,980
Mustard seed, bgs	....	3,664
Oil cake, bgs	5,623	301,765
Cottonseed, bbls	7,288	296,101
Fish, bbls	....	3,875
Lard, bbls	....	1,952
Lubricating, bbls	20	15,181
Oleo stock, tcs	4,686	116,691
Pitch, bbls	19	3,777
Quicksilver, flks	668	6,618
Rosin, bbls	7,561	209,350
Soap stock, bbls	25	5,302
Spelter, pcs	2,533	130,482
Sponges, bls	222	6,820
Starch, pkgs	....	37,293
Stearine, pkgs	....	4,384
Sumac, bgs	....	7,476
Tallow, pkgs	1,479	29,772
Tar, bbls	290	18,547
Turpentine, crude, bbls	60	849
Spirits, bbls	3,932	74,036

Boston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 31.

CLAY—347 cks, Charleston

Baltimore Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 31.

CLAY—1,153 bgs, Savannah
LAMP BLACK—6 bbls, Savannah
OIL, ROSIN—53 bbls, Savannah
PITCH—2 bbls, Savannah
ROSIN—1,640 bbls, Savannah
TURPENTINE—200 bbls, Savannah

Charleston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 31.

ROSIN—70 bbls
TURPENTINE—20 cks

Savannah Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 31.

ROSIN—27,213 bbls
TURPENTINE—10,492 cks

Wilmington Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 31.

ROSIN—1,583 bbls
TAR—612 bbls
TURPENTINE—531 cks
CRUDE—633 bbls

New Orleans Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 31.

COTTONSEED—687 bgs
ASHES—140 bgs
OIL—10 bbls
STARCH—3,350 bxs

San Francisco Domestic Receipts.

Week ending July 27.

GUM, CHICLE—200 bgs, Amer Chicle Co, via Vancouver
LEAD—2,125 pigs, Selby S L Co, via Vancouver

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NAVAL STORES.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 30.

Saturday Evening, August 3, 1901.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—There was comparatively little life to the market. During the entire week business seemed to drag and nothing better than a limited jobbing trade was put through. Prices were favorable in the early part of the week, and the absence of buyers can only be attributed to the fact that many of the large consumers had contracted ahead and are now taking deliveries direct from the South. The market was at first inclined to weakness, but recovered before the close and advanced ½c. in sympathy with Savannah. New York receipts at the yard have been heavy and somewhat in excess of the deliveries. The high cost of linseed oil, too, is undoubtedly reflected to some extent in the spirit market. On this account many consumers are holding off rather than risk storage in hot weather. At Savannah there was no unusually heavy buying. The market there may be reported to have been dull in the matter of sales by first hands, though shipments were exceptionally heavy. Receipts came in freely and, according to the figures, stocks in factors' hands were increased some 4,500 barrels. The receipts there were 10,115 barrels, the sales reported aggregated 5,607 barrels, and the exports footed up to 16,986 barrels. The Savannah market opened firm at 32¾c., but under pressure of heavy receipts the figure fell to 32½c. as the result of a slight reaction after an unusually heavy shipment. Recovery came before the close, however, the closing quotation being 33¼c. bid in a very firm market. New York opened the week upon a 36c. basis for machines, remained steady and finally, in response to the Savannah advance, closed firm at 36@36½c.

ROSIN.—The rosin market has been a quiet one for all grades, and stocks have accumulated in the South. The result was a sharp break for all except the two extreme pales. Demand for common rosin was light, and the price fell off five points. Mediums, which have been quite brisk, moderated enough to also bring about a five-point concession, while M and N declined in like proportion. The falling off is attributed to accumulation in the South, and a consequent desire upon the part of holders to unload. The New York market closed easy at quotations, as per our current list.

TAR AND PITCH.—There is very little available tar in the market and demand is moderate. Holders, therefore, are even more than usually firm in their views, but prices are still unchanged. Regulars are quoted $2.25 and oil barrels $4.25. Pitch is steady at old current quotations.

In the following tables are given the receipts and deliveries of naval stores at and from yard, New York, for the week ending August 2, 1901, and for the month of July, 1901:—

	Spts. of Rosin.	Turp.	Tar.
Stock in yard July 26, 1901	16,260	1,267	788
Receipts	4,761	2,340	319
Deliveries	4,219	2,156	433
Stock in yard, Aug. 2, 1901	16,802	1,451	674

Receipts and Deliveries of Naval Stores for July, 1901.

	Spts. Rosin.	Turp.	Tar.
Stock in yard June 29, 1901	18,637	977	911
Receipts during month:			
Brunswick, Ga.	4,353	1,129	....
Savannah, Ga.	372	693	....
Wilmington, N. C.	427	1,814	720
Georgetown, S. C.	3,817	1,430	93
Charleston, S. C.	....	60	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	5,445	1,180	....
Old Dominion line	1,320	535	541
Gulf ports	....	....	....
Totals	15,734	6,841	1,354
Deliveries during month	17,845	5,835	1,540
Stock in yard July 31, 1901	16,526	1,983	725

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 2, 1901.

Spirits turpentine firm, 33¼c. bid; receipts, 1,162; sales, 787; exports, 3,020. Rosin firm; receipts, 3,519; sales, 1,280; exports, 4,259. Quote: A, B, C, $1; D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.20; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.45; K, $1.70; M, $2.20; N, $2.65; WG, $3; WW, $3.30.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 2, 1901.

Turpentine steady, 32c. Rosin firm; unchanged.

New Orleans, Aug. 2, 1901.

Receipts of rosin, 244 barrels; turpentine, 18.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 2, 1901.

Spirits turpentine steady, 31½@32½c.; receipts, 101. Rosin firm, 95c.@$1; receipts, 192. Crude turpentine steady, $1 and $2; receipts, 86. Tar firm, $1.35; receipts, 49.

Liverpool, Aug. 2, 1901.

Turpentine—Spirits quiet, 26s. 6d. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 1½d.

London, Aug. 2, 1901.

Turpentine—Spirits, 26s. 1½d. Rosin—American strained, 4s. 8¼d. Rosin—Fine, 8s. 6d.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

WANTS.

SPECIALS OR NOTICES in this column are at the rate of Two Dollars for each insertion for eight lines or less. All over eight lines Twenty-five cents per line of about six words. The full amount in cash must accompany all orders.

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On the Elimination and Quantitative Estimation of Water in Oils, Fats and Waxes.

BY CHARLES B. DAVIS.

The difficulty experienced while drying oils, fats or waxes (namely, loss by foaming and ejection, due to the contained water becoming overheated, as in the drying of the mineral oil residue obtained after removal of the fatty oil by saponification, in the analysis of lubricants) can be very readily obviated by the following method:—

Into a wide-mouthed, glass-stoppered weighing bottle is introduced sufficient thick filter paper* (in coil form) to half fill the vessel. The bottle and paper are now dried in the air-oven at 110° C. to constant weight.

A portion of the sample is then added, in such quantity as will just saturate the filter-paper. The bottle being now closed and reweighed, the increase in weight gives the quantity of sample taken. The whole is now placed in air-oven at 110° C.† and dried to constant weight. The decrease thus obtained gives the water evaporated, which may be calculated to percentage from the data obtained above. Samples prone to oxidation are dried in an atmosphere of CO_2 or H_2.

In treating oils containing water, or where the whole of the residue is to be dried and the oil only determined, or the water simply eliminated, the sample is completely transferred to the tared bottle containing the dry filter-paper by means of ether, the ether removed by evaporation at slightly elevated temperature, after which it is dried in the air-oven as above described.

Solid fats and waxes are introduced into the weighing bottle prepared as above, in their natural state, which, upon being warmed to the temperature of the oven, are quickly absorbed by the filter-paper, and drying proceeded with as in the case of liquids.‡

By the above method all foaming and ejection of the sample is eliminated, due to the fact that the oil, fat or wax and the water are thoroughly distributed throughout the paper while the drying operation is carried on.

A typical example of the value of the above method may be readily seen and appreciated by referring to T. B. Stillman's "Engineering Chemistry," p. 368, in which he condemns the trying of oils containing water on account of this loss by foaming and ejection.—Jour. Am. Chem. Society.

*Asbestos is not recommended on account of its property of retaining water even at 110° C.

†Or at temperature other than 110° C., in any case, the bottle, plus paper, is to be dried in the beginning at the same temperature.

‡If oil, fat, or wax be required for further examination, it may be removed from the paper by ether extraction in a Soxhlet apparatus.

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Machinery Department.

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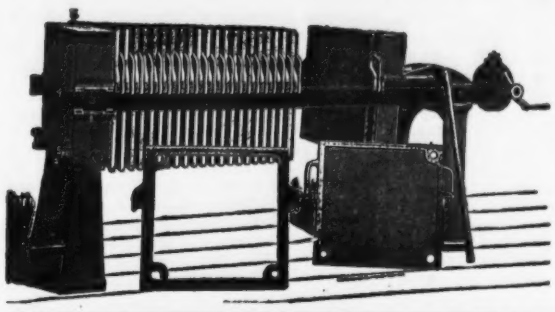
It is requested that all inquirers mention the fact that the name was taken from the MACHINERY DEPARTMENT of this publication.

If any of our readers are contemplating the purchase of machinery we will be pleased to place them in direct communication with the manufacturers.



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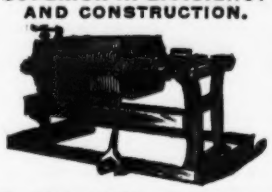

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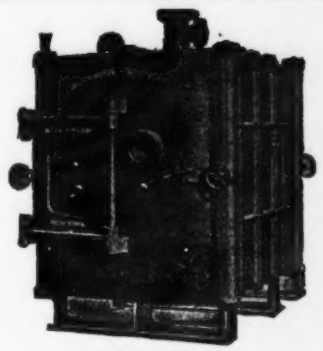

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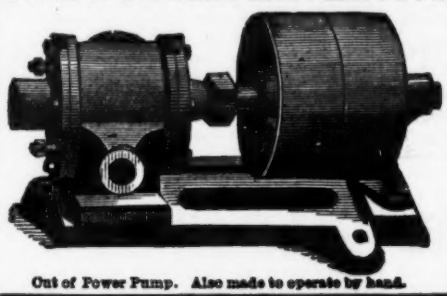

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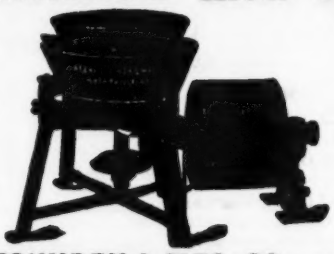

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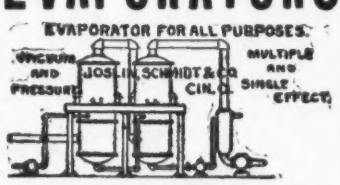

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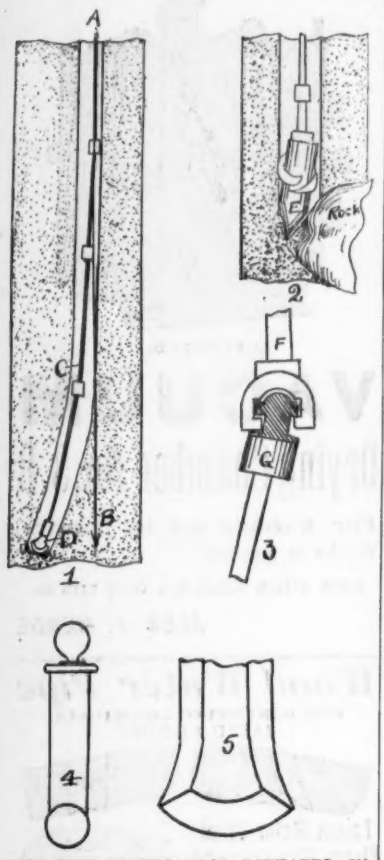
Petroleum Well Engineering—IV.

DEFLECTION IN BORING.

Much time and money are often expended in drilling for oil, caused by the deflection of the boring tools, resulting in a crooked hole. It is not expected that boring engineers can get a perfectly vertical hole cut into the earth, for this is almost an impossibility, but if a number of holes are surveyed it would be found that nearly all of them deflected more or less from a true line. If the irregularity is slight the work of the hole is not hindered and the product of oil goes on unmolested. It is when the crookedness in the boring is so much that the work of the tools is interfered with that trouble ensues. Sometimes the boring for oil is continued even after it is discovered that the hole is irregular until the boring instruments are brought to a sudden stop through lack of motion in the bent rods or working connections. The deviation from a straight line in boring may result from various causes. Sometimes the boring devices are at fault, and again the trouble is due to the conditions of the ground. In Fig. 1 we present a sectional drawing illustrating the common mode in which the boring tools deviate

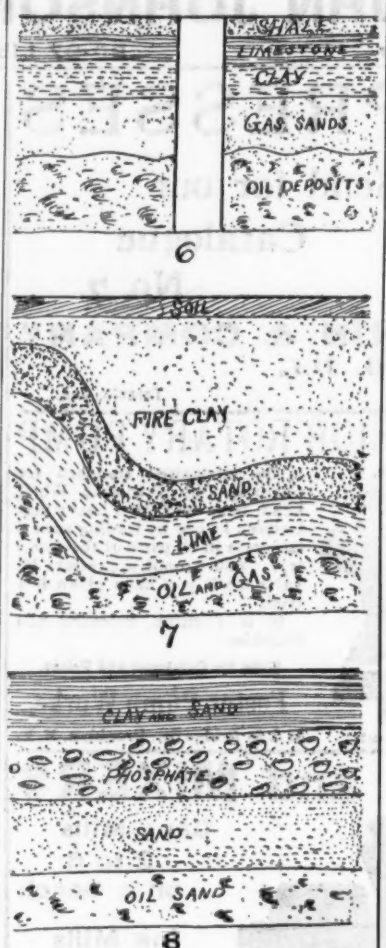


HOW THE BORING TOOL DEVIATES IN SOME INSTANCES.

from a common line frequently. The writer has examined borings in wells with testing apparatus and found that the deflection from a true vertical line has been precisely like that shown in this cut. The straight line is marked by a and b, and if the tool bored correctly the chisel would be at the arrowhead at b instead of at the point where it is at d. In order that the tool may assume this incorrect position in boring the rods of course must deviate from their course, so that we find that there is a sprung point at c, where the rods themselves either bend or the jointing pieces give way enough to permit the deflection. The only sort of rods or unions that can stand this bending during the boring operation are the kind in which the unions are "loose" coupled, otherwise they would break. If the deviation is slight, of course the stiff joints would permit enough play to allow the boring to continue without breakage in the rods or couplings, but if the deviation were as much as indicated in the sketch the rods would not stand the strain. Thus we find cases in which the boring tools are broken off when the well is sunk a short distance. Again the tool comes to a stop after it is in the earth and the boring engineers are often at loss to account for the trouble. If the tool seeks to cut into the earth as shown in a decidedly deflected line, the chances are that the tool will be abruptly stopped by "blocking" of the turning devices and disaster results. In cases of this sort, the whole work is usually stopped and the engineers begin boring in a new hole and do not stop to survey the old hole or to ascertain the cause of the difficulty. The tool may be turned out of its course in boring by the nature of the soil or by a rock, as in Fig. 2. In this illustration the section of boring with the chisel is presented and the point of the boring tool is about to be deviated from its course, as at e, by the presence of the rock. The tool is not intended for drilling rock, and the point having contracted on the side of the hard material, it is merely turned from its course, and the hole is bored out of line from the original survey. If the rock is struck plump, then the boring comes to a standstill until hard-rock cutting tools are attached, with which the rock is bored through.

LOOSE JOINTS.

In some of the systems for boring for oils the unions for the rods and shafts for the cutting tools are flexible in their character. In Fig. 3 is exhibited one of this class. The upper section is marked f, and this is provided with a tonged portion, in which the clutches of the



SHOWING STRATAS WITH OIL DEPOSITS.

lower length (g) are fitted in the manner shown. These hinged connections are suitable for turning purposes, and give satisfaction until soil or rocky deposits are struck in the boring in which irregularities exist. The unevenness found in some of the strata in the vicinity of oil deposits is such that it causes the cutting tools to deviate freely. Consequently joints are now employed at many of the wells in which there is not so much play. The threaded or screw joint is preferable.

SURVEYING TOOLS.

For the purpose of testing the course of the hole in its process of sinking many of the oil well engineers now use a little instrument like that presented in Fig. 4. The device consists of a cylinder of glass, with a neck piece and bulb. There is a magnetic needle in this bulb, which can be seen from the outside. This needle is balanced on a stud and is in position to swing freely without interfering with the glass. Gelatine is now poured into the cylinder and heated. The entire cylinder with its contents of gelatine are warmed just previous to lowering into the hole. When ready, the cylinder is lowered by a cord into the bored cavity. It is allowed to remain in the hole about an hour, during which the gelatine hardens about the needle. It is then drawn up and the position of the needle is held by the gelatine and shows just what the deviation is, if any, in the lower portion of the hole. If found to be out of line, means are taken to resume the true course. In Fig. 5 is one of the tools used for this purpose, for the chisel can be ground down on one of its edges a little more than the other edge, and this will cause it to deviate. In using the tool in this manner it is not revolved. As soon as the testing instruments indicate that the bore is once more straight, the regular revolving tools are substituted.

GAS AND PETROLEUM.

Gas and petroleum oils are often found together. It may interest oil boring engineers to read about the mode of occurrence of these minerals. In parts of the world both gas and petroleum have been formed, as oil men know, by the decomposition of vegetable and animal matters remaining in earthy and rocky deposits. There are gas and oil bearing beds found in various portions of this country and some of them are now being worked with good results. The section in figure 6 gives a view of the conditions of the earthy deposits as sometimes discovered. The gas sands are often, however, of a rocky character, sometimes like sandstone, while again the material is plain sand. The gas-producing beds of sand in the State of Pennsylvania illustrate this. In boring some of these sand deposits in which gas is found the engineers sometimes locate petroleum oil. In these instances both gas and oil are secured by boring.

In figure 7 is another formation sometimes discovered from which oil is pumped in paying quantities. First there is the alluvial oil, then fireclay, next sand, then lime and finally the deposits of gas and oil. In figure 8 we show another formation consisting of clay and sand for the upper crusts, sandy phosphate of lime and phosphatic nodules next. Then comes a bed of sand, and below this a stratum of oil sand. There is a great deal of prospecting in progress in this country for oil deposits at the present time, and oils are discovered in very many singular conditions. New schemes are constantly being presented, some of which are paying for a time, while others turn out to be failures. One must take the chances when prospecting for oils, just as the miner takes chances when prospecting for rich metals. He may fail for months and finally find what he is seeking, and he is then well paid for his patience.

Barium Preparations.

BY DR. STEINAU.

Among the chemical preparations produced from the minerals of the earth, the barium compounds like many others take the first rank. Only of late years the barytes salts are being manufactured in factories on a large scale, which is solely due to the constant development of the chemical industry that is ever on the lookout for simpler and improved methods. The barytes salts, owing to their manifold application in the chemical and color industries, deserve to be put at the head of the inorganic products. We will describe below, in short, practical outlines, the wholesale manufacture of barium sulphide, barium carbonate, barium chloride, barium sulphate (precip.), barium nitrate and barium hydrate.

As is well known, all the barium preparations of commerce are converted into soluble barium salts by a calcination process from the heavy spar occurring in nature and partly by suitable precipitants, obtained as barium salts. As the starting material for most barium compounds is used barium sulphide, from which the majority of barium preparations are produced in turn.

Barium sulphide is produced by reduction from the finely ground native barium sulphate (heavy spar). For this purpose an intimate mixture of heavy spar and coal is prepared, which is roasted in a reverberatory furnace at as high a temperature as possible, in which operation the material must be turned frequently with a long iron chisel. A reverberatory furnace with two lateral doors is used, through which the furnace is charged with the mixture of heavy spar and coal, the quantity to be roasted is turned and the finished barium sulphide is drawn. The furnace is charged with about 900 kilos of the mixture, whose reduction of the heavy spar into barium sulphide must be completed in about two hours with a well conducted furnace. The glowing barium sulphide is now quickly withdrawn from the furnace into iron vehicles run in front of the working doors, which vehicles are provided with lids to avoid an oxidation of the surfaces. In these the crude barium sulphide is now allowed to cool in a dry place, for in a moist locality the barium sulphide would decompose too quickly, thus being rendered useless or at least inferior. The reduction of the barium sulphate to barium sulphide is accomplished according to the following equation:

$$BaSO4+4C = BaS+4CO.$$

The yields in barium sulphide depend, outside of a correct manipulation of the furnace, upon the actual percentage of barium sulphide (Ba S O 4) in the native heavy spar. Under corresponding conditions one will obtain in the case of a minium percentage of 95% of heavy spar, an acid-soluble yield of 90% of Ba S 75% water-soluble. Naturally, here as well as with all furnace operations, a certain procedure has to be adhered to which cannot very well be described but can only be acquired by practice. Suitable hints, such as a high and uniform temperature of the furnace, rapid working and appropriate raw materials prevent a loss of barium sulphide during the process. The control of the melting is exercised by the weight analysis, by ascertaining the percentage of barium sulphide in the smelted mass. For this purpose dissolve 10 grammes of the mass in hot diluted hydro-chloric acid in moderate excess, whereupon filter into a 1,000 cc flask; wash the residue well and fill the flask to the mark with distilled water. From this flask pipette 100 cc of this solution and precipitate therefrom the barytes by means of diluted hot sulphuric acid, filter and proceed in the usual manner and compute for barium sulphate.

A retrospective glance at the obsolete method of producing barium sulphide masses shows the reduction of heavy spar in pots, muffles and retorts. For the pot reduction the potter's furnace was employed, in which the covered crucibles filled with a mixture of heavy spar, coal and a binding agent (e. g. coal tar) were placed. The furnace had two fire places, whose gases heated the crucibles direct to a glow. Ordinarily the reduction was terminated after 24 hours, but the majority of the crucibles had cracked. This mode of reduction was very tedious and expensive, for which reason it was abandoned for the muffle or retort reduction. But since a very high temperature (pale red heat to white heat) is required for the reduction of heavy spar, the bottom of the muffles and retorts, if an approximately large yield of the reverberatory furnace was desired, were soon burned through, which rendered this process very expensive. The crude barium sulphide of a well manipulated charge has a blackish gray color and is porus like coke.

The wholesale lixiviation of the crude Ba S is now accomplished as follows: A battery is used consisting of 5 or more sheet iron boxes which are 2x2x 1.80 meter in size, and are provided with a perforated double bottom. These five boxes, which constitute one system, are set up terrace-like, so that the lye for enrichment can flow from the upper boxes into the lower ones, or else the box system is arranged one next to the other on the level ground, the lyes being lifted in each case by elevators. The former method of lixiviation is the better known one. Each box is charged with 1,200 kilos of cooled barium sulphide mass, and hot water is caused to run in. In the collecting box underneath the perforated bottom will be the first strong lixivium, which is allowed to run into a reservoir situated lower and is pumped to the place where it is used. If the lye of the next following infusion with water is not strong enough, it is run from the first to the second, meanwhile freshly filled box and so on until the lye has acquired the necessary concentration by enrichment of the dissolved Ba S, and the residue is removed from the box and carted to the dumps. The residum after correct lixiviation consists of some undissolved barium sulphide, undecomposed barium sulphate, sand and coal. The barium sulphide lye must be clear and exhibit a yellowish color.

Analogous to the production of barium sulphide is the manufacture of barium chloride by the smelting process, which furnishes very good and large yields of Ba Cl^2.

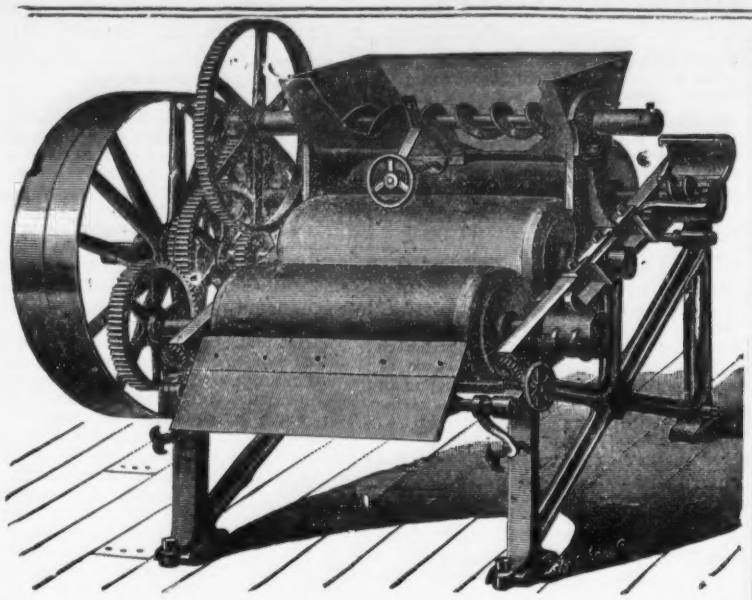
Barium chloride (Ba Cl_4) is produced in practice according to three methods, viz., the following:

(1) By the smelting process, by roasting a mixture of heavy spar, coal and calcium chloride in the reverberatory or "teller" furnace (puddling furnace with a circular, plate-like hearth).

(2) From barium carbonate (witherite) and also

(3) from Barium sulphide, which is decomposed direct with H Cl.

The former method has been the more common one up to now. For this purpose a most intimate mixture of 300



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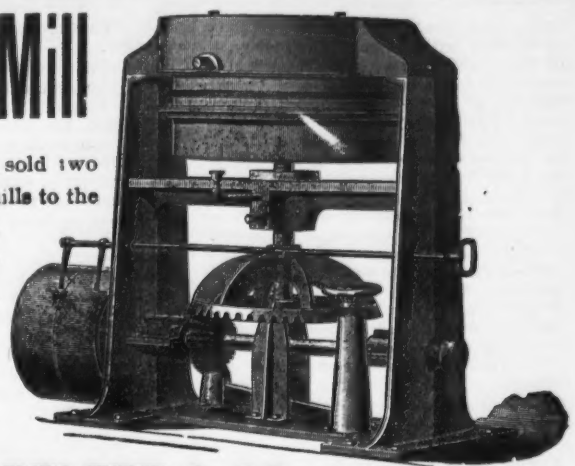

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parts of ground heavy spar, 176 parts of calcium chloride and 115 to 120 parts of fine coal is prepared. The essential condition for a high yield is, of course, the use of a heavy spar containing at least 95-96% of Ba S O4. The furnace employed for the production of Ba Cl, is the same reverberatory furnace as used for the barium sulphide mass. It is charged through the lateral doors with the same quantity of mixture as indicated for the same work in the case of barium sulphide. The mass must uniformly cover the furnace bed, and is likewise turned from time to time. After completing the conversion draw into the described box vehicles and allow to cool in them. The conversion in the roasting furnace now takes place according to the following equation:

$$BaSO4+4C = BaS+4CO.$$
$$BaS+CaCl2 = BaCl2+Ca3.$$

A well conducted furnace charge should be complete in 2½-3 hours, the molten mass having a blackish gray color, and its fracture must not exhibit a fat or speckled appearance. The well manipulated meltings usually have a yield of 55-60 per cent. of soluble barium chloride.

The lixiviation is now carried out in the afore-mentioned box system in the same manner as has been described in the case of crude barium sulphide. The crude charge is lixiviated in the box until the last lye water shows still 0 deg. Be. The too weak lyes are again and again put on fresh fillings of the boxes for enrichment and so forth. The lyes about 22 to 24 deg. Be in strength, are now collected in a box and treated with a current of carbonic acid for the removal of the sulphur of any barium sulphide which may have been dissolved. The carbonic acid is passed through the barium chloride lye until a sample of the lye taken out and filtered no longer shows a brown percipitate of lead sulphide with lead acetate solution. If the lye is free from sulphur it is allowed to settle, neutralized with a litte hydrochloric acid and evaporated to 30 degrees Be, i. e., until a skin forms on the surface of the lye.

The crystallization of the lyes is now accomplished in suitable, flat wooden tubs.

After the crystallization is finished, treat in a centrifugal and place the mother-lye in the evaporating receptacles. The crystals are now ready for packing. If the lyes have been collected from various crystallizations of some time before, they have become enriched with calcium chloride, which is again allowed to crystallize and used for new mixtures.

The mode of production from barium carbonate by decomposition by means of hydrochloric acid is the simplest. This process is in use in countries where there is no native sulphate of barytes and the calcium chloride is dear. The reaction takes place according to the following equation:

$$BaCO3+2(HCl) = BaCl2+H2O+CO2.$$

The escaping CO2 may be recovered again for use by passing it into barium sulphide lyes and obtaining the barium carbonate, whereas the hydrogen sulphide is collected in a gasometer and burned up into SO2, producing H2SO4 therefrom. This process, however, will probably pay only in the case of sufficient quantities of H2S for the preparation of acid.

The production of barium chloride from barium sulphide lyes and hydrochloric acid is based upon the same principle. The conversion, which of course has to be conducted in closed vessels in this case as well, takes place according to the following equation:

$$Ba\ (SH)2+2\ (HCl)=Ba\ Cl\ 2+2H\ 2S$$

The escaping hydrogen sulphide may be recovered in the manner before indicated or worked up into iron sulphide. Barium chloride is sometimes used crystallized in the pigment manufacture and serves for the production of blanc fixe and the precipitation of certain aniline colors.

An extensive application in the industry of colors and paper trade is enjoyed by blanc fixe (precipitated barium sulphate). For obtaining as pure white as possible a precipitate it is a chief condition that the soluble barium salt (generally barium chloride) be free from sulphur and iron, and also that the water used be free from organic impurities and iron. A handsome product is obtained when these conditions are observed and the barium chloride solution used is not too concentrated and the hydrochloric acid too diluted. The reaction proceeds as follows:

$$Ba\ Cl\ 2+H2\ SO4=Ba\ SO4+(H\ Cl)2.$$

Another mode of preparation, which furnishes cheaper blanc fixe, but of a less pure white color, is direct from barium sulphide solution and a sulphate (Glauber's salt) according to the equation:

$$Ba\ S+Na\ 2\ SO\ 4=Ba\ SO\ 4+Na\ 2\ S$$

In this case the blanc fixe, after the sodium sulphide lye has been separated from the precipitate, has to be washed out with water containing hydrochloric acid and then washed neutral with pure water. The precipitate is squeezed off in wooden filter presses and brought down to a percentage of water of 25-30 per cent. for pigment in paste form.

The sodium sulphide lye syphoned off is now evaporated to 22 to 25 degrees in a vacuum apparatus and allowed to crystallize in iron dishes. The latter is employed rather extensively in tanneries and large chemical works.

The technical production of barium carbonate, BaCO 3, is conducted in a similar manner, as described for blanc fixe. For this purpose only hot barium sulphide lye of 15 degrees Be is used, which is mixed with calcined soda in the stirring vat. The reaction proceeds as follows:

$$BaS+NA\ 2\ CO\ 3=BaCO\ 3+Na\ 2\ S.$$

In this process the barium carbonate falls down as a white precipitate, while the barium sulphide is in the supernatent lye. Same is syphoned off from the settled deposit and evaporated in the vacuum to crystallization, while the Ba CO3 precipitate is washed out with water in the stirring vat until a filtered sample, i. e., its lye running off clear, give no more precipitate with zinc chloride solution. The washed out white barium carbonate precipitate is now pumped by means of a membrane pump into a wooden filtering press, where it is pressed into solid cakes. The drying is best conducted in a drying tunnel (such as is patented in Germany under No. 140164); next powdered in a disintegrator and packed in barrels or bags. If 98-99 per cent. soda is employed a Ba CO3 of 97-98 per cent. is obtained.

Another process for the production of Ba CO3 is employed in a chemical factory on the Middle Rhine. The crude barium sulphide is produced there in the manner described, lixiviation is carried on in a suitable box system and natural carbonic acid conducted into the concenatretd BaS-lye, whereupon the reaction takes place as follows:—

$$BaS+Co2+H2O=BaCO3+H2S.$$

The precipitated barium carbonate is pressed, dried and powdered, while the H2S is burned into SO2 and worked into H2SO4, free from arsenic.

Beside being worked into barium chloride and barium nitrate the barium carbonate is used in considerable quantities in the glass and facing-stone industries. The profit on barium carbonate without the production of the bye-products named is very slight and cannot be recommended.

In many cases the barium carbonate furnishes the starting material for the production of barium nitrate—Ba (NO3)2. It is produced by two methods. In one, the starting material is, as said, barium carbonate, by mixing it with nitric acid according to the equation.

$$Ba\ Co3+(HNO3)2=Ba\ (NO3)2+H2O\ CO2.$$

In another barium chloride is made use of by producing from it a concentrated aqueous solution and precipitating the barytes with saltpeter. The reaction takes the following course:—

$$Ba\ Cl\ 2+2NaNO3=Ba\ (NO3)2+2NaCl.$$

The barium nitrate is obtained in the shape of white crystals, soluble in 4 parts of hot water. It is used in pyrotechnics.

A further barium preparation is barium hydrate—Ba(OH)2; it is used alternately with the strontium process in sugar refining. Its technical production is conducted in various ways. In small plants the method of dissolving barium chloride and treatment with caustic soda lye or caustic potash lye is used, whereby the barium hydrate is obtained according to the following equation:—

$$BaCI2+2NaOH=Ba(OH)2+2NaCl.$$

For this purpose hot, rather concentrated lyes are made use of, and the precipitation vessel is allowed to quickly cool off in a cold-water bath. In this manner barium hydrate will separate in small crystals, which are cleaned of adhering sodium chloride lyes by washing with cold water. The washed crystals are then recrystallized, by dissolving them in hot water, crystallizing them again in a cool place, and then freeing the crystals from the mother lye in a dropping funnel of wood. Whether all sodium chloride is removed is ascertained as usual by means of silver nitrate, in which no precipitate of silver chloride must appear. With the second mode of production barium sulphide serves as the starting material, by treating the same with a mixture of zinc dust and zinc oxide or copper oxide, according to the following equation:—

$$Ba(SH)2+2ZnO=Ba(OH)2+2ZnS.$$

In order to effect this conversion in general, an absolute purity of the metallic oxide is not exactly necessary. For the formation of the barium hydrate to be produced in this manner zinc oxide and zinc dust is entered into clear, hot barium sulphide solution until a sample taken out will give a pure white precipitate with sugar of lead solution. Now filter by means of a membrane pump through a filter press and bring the clear lye and barium hydrate to crystallization.

A third process is based upon the use of barium carbonate and introduction of aqueous vapor in glowing heat, which process, however, is likely to prove more expensive than the foregoing.—Farben Zeitung.

The Manufacture of Nitric Acid.*

BY C. H. VOLNEY, PH.D.

The increase in the consumption of strong nitric acid which has taken place in the last 30 years, has necessarily led to improvement in the process of manufacture of the acid.

The process of producing the acid from sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid had always been considered a simple matter, and as late as 1870, the condensation was effected by surface air cooling in large Woulfe's bottles, or tourilles, of stoneware. Later on, gradually the condensation by water cooling was introduced, and the principal improvement in this industry for quite a long time related to the perfecting of the apparatus for condensing the acid vapors.

Reviewing the literature on this subject, we find that the perfection of these condensing apparatus kept pace with the progress in the manufacture of chemical stoneware, in two directions; the apparatus, consisting of combinations of tubes and coils cooled by water, large receivers, towers for condensing and regenerating acid vapors, were turned out with a perfection which had not been previously considered possible; and the material of which these vessels were made was improved with a view to resist the effects of acid vapors and heat in a most remarkable degree, so that at the present time the old form of Woulfe's bottle, or tourille, which formerly occupied the most conspicuous place in the still house, has almost completely disappeared from a modern plant, and is only used as a receiver of condensed acid, and not any more exclusively as a condenser.

From the time that condensation by water cooling was found to be superior to air cooling, the forms of apparatus, the providing of tubes and receivers, in fact all the details necessary to increase the efficacy of the whole apparatus underwent gradual changes, and thus the apparatus of to-day, used for the condensation of nitric acid vapors, has assumed a different appearance, caused by the adoption of water cooling, and the regeneration of nitrous vapors.

In general, the principles here mentioned have been acted upon in all modern plants; we find in the respective literature data which result from the working of different systems. These have, for the past 10 years, been discussed and illustrated in detail, so that a discussion would be only a reference to the literature of the day on that subject.

It may, then, at present, be accepted that the modern nitric acid plant consists of a water cooling system in connection with surface cooling and a regenerating tower; the latter is usually provided with lifting pumps, whereby the liquid is repeatedly brought to the top of the tower and then comes over and over again in contact with the acid vapors. Hereby an acid of 1.38 sp. gr., and even higher, may be obtained.

The retorts have in principle undergone hardly any change. The material is still cast iron, and the shape and size is somewhat varied according to the ideas of the constructor of the apparatus. They are usually made now of greater dimensions than formerly, so that one-half ton, or more, of nitre may be used at one time. They are also provided with an outlet for the liquid bisulphate.

In relation to the process of decomposition, very few improvements have been developed during the last 30 years. The quantities of material, that is, the proportion between sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid, as well as the concentration of the latter, and the treatment of the mixture in the retort, have undergone little, if any, change.

When I later undertake to discuss, beyond mere mention, proposed processes, it is done for the importance given to one or the other improvement, either by patent literature or by investigations and arguments given in a number of articles and jounrals or hand books.

Since 1890 considerable material in reference to the condensation apparatus has accumulated. The proposals made by Oscar Guttman, to substitute tubes for the tourilles, were gradually developed, and after applying therewith an efficient system of cooling for a sufficient number of tubes by water, and connecting his system with the Lunge

* A paper read at a recent meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, New York Section, slightly abridged.

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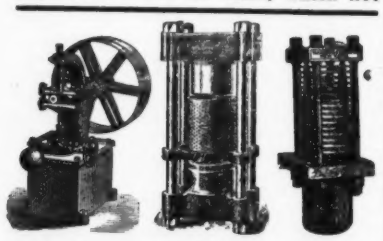
Rohrmann condensing towers. he could report on the workings of this system in a number of factories erected on large scales in Europe. The published results account for a surprising yield, viz., 98 per cent. monohydrate, and 2 per cent. from the condensing towers as of 1.40 sp. gr. The economical results of the work were equally satisfactory, as he reports that for 3.5 kilo. of monohydrate, only 1 kilo. of coal was consumed. As the towers condensed almost all the nitrous and other gases, the system thus fulfilled the purpose in an excellent manner.

The production of concentrated acid, as well as an acid free from nitrous oxides, chlorides, etc., has been proposed and effected by partial condensations by Frasch, Diterle and Rohrmann and others. The removal of nitrogen peroxide (N_2O_4) always takes place on addition of water to the monohydrate, and the end results depend upon the degree of heat to which the liquid or the gases are subjected. But they will consist of monohydrate and gaseous nitrogen oxide. The latter is converted in the presence of atmospheric oxygen again into peroxide, so that in the presence of water ultimately HNO_3 is obtained. It is, however, assumed that by water cooling and quick and efficient condensation, the monohydrate condenses without absorbing any considerable amount of these lower oxides of nitrogen, and at the present time the systems of Guttmann, Lunge, Rohrmann, Bettenhausen, Griesheim, etc., fulfill these purposes satisfactorily according to published results. The intricate combinations, as well as the nature of material in these apparatus, should however be seriously considered, and certainly will form some drawback in practical working.

It may be safely assumed at present, that by the use of efficient water cooling in connection with sufficient condensing and regenerating apparatus, a concentrated and practically pure acid can be produced economically.

The material, which forms the source of all nitric acid consumed for use in arts and manufactures, is still sodium nitrate, and the old theory of its decomposition of sulphuric acid into acid sulphate and nitric acid is still generally accepted. Some progress in the right direction is being made in this process of decomposition, indicated by the proposals to use polysulphate, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on the nitrate. I shall return to this subject when discussing the processes themselves.

Improvements in apparatus which are supposed to effect this theoretical decomposition more or less, have been projected by Guttman and Valentiner. The former inserts, in the tubes leading from the retorts to the condensing apparatus, a hot air blast, which not



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only exerts an oxidizing influence on the acid vapors coming from the retorts, but would also necessarily produce more or less of a vacuum in the retorts themselves; the latter proposes the distillation of the acid in vacuo.

Although Guttmann himself recommends the introduction of air in connection with the hot air blasts, inserted between the retorts and condensing apparatus, I am inclined to assume that thereby an influence is produced on the process by the quickened removal of the acid vapors by the suction of the air blast, which will necessarily lessen the pressure in the retorts, and also protect the monohydrate from contact with the hot surfaces of the apparatus. I have been unable to find in the technical literature of to-day, so far, any data which might throw light on the process in the retorts during the distillation in this apparatus, and no direct experiments and determinations of temperature seem to have been made or published. We have, therefore, to accept the favorable results obtained therefrom as the effects of the hot air on the distilling acid, in connection with the system of water cooling and regeneration.

The specification of the Valentiner patent describes the distillation of nitric acid from dry saltpeter and sulphuric acid of 66 degs. Be. in a vacuum. It states also, that the monohydrate commence to distill as soon as all the air is exhausted, but that the distillation is assisted "essentially" by heating.

Later he recommends the distillation in vacuo also for the manufacture of monohydrate from diluted nitric acid and concentrated sulphuric acid. We find detailed reports on the practical working of this system in periodicals for the last five years, giving results of the working on larger scales of the system. It appears, however, that now the fact may be accepted, and that the distillation of concentrated acid from dry sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid of 66 degs. Be., has been abandoned, and that weaker, or chamber acid is used. This is evidently owing to practical difficulties, such as excessive foaming and running over of the salt mixture, etc. The result is that at the present time, a sulphuric acid of 60 degs. Be. is used, furnishing diluted nitric acid of some 40 deg. Be., and that for the production of stronger acid a second distillation of dilute nitric acid and stronger sulphuric acid is necessary.

The reports which have been published on the practical working of the Valentiner system are very favorable, both in view of quality and quantity of the acid, and it appears that the handling of the apparatus with the air pumps and manipulation of vacuums can be done effectively by attentive and trained workmen. Lately Guttmann has offered a lengthy comparison between the systems of Guttmann-Rohrmann, and Velentiner. From the statements furnished it would appear that 100 parts of saltpeter yield in the Guttman apparatus 99 parts acid of 1.502 sp. gr., to 83 parts of 1.500 sp. gr. in the Valentiner apparatus.

It is claimed to be one of the special advantages of the vacuum distillation that it takes place at a proportionately low temperature; that consequently the apparatus does not suffer as much as in the usual practice; it may be also supposed that the resulting nitric acid is less subjected to the decomposing effects of the heated surface of the retort.

In the publications to which I have had access I find nothing definite in regard to the effect of the vacuum on the chemical process in the retort; that is, on the decomposition of sodium nitrate by sulphuric acid. Dr. Bergmann states that the retort is provided with a long thermometer for the control of the temperature, and that the distillation of the nitric acid begins at 85 deg. C. Evidently, this thermometer indicates the temperatures of the distilling vapors, and not that of the salt mixture in the retort. In the descriptions of the apparatus and of the working of the same, which have come to my knowledge, this is the only reference to the temperatures, and an investigation of the process itself, as it takes place in the retort in vacuo, appears not to have been given in any of the publications. If we consider the distillation of a mixture of two such liquids as nitric and sulphuric acid in vacuo, we can understand that monohydrate, which boils under 760 mm. pressure at 81.5 degs. C., will distill at a lower temperature than that under less pressure. It is presupposed, however, that the nitric acid, in this case, exists as free acid.

But when we have a mixture of sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid, the nitric acid must be produced first in a free state before it can be distilled; that is, the sodium nitrate has first to be decomposed by the sulphuric acid. The question therefore is whether this decomposition, in vacuo, takes place at a lower temperature than under the ordinary atmospheric pressure. As I cannot find that this question has been investigated, I have made the following experiments in a retort of strong glass, connected with the receiver, air pumps, vacuum gauge, and provided with thermometers to measure the temperatures of distilling vapors, of the residues in the retort, and of the oil bath. I subjected 100 grms. of dry sodium nitrate and 110 grms. of concentrated sulphuric acid to distillation.

The series of observations, made under a vacuum of 300 mm., show the following:—

Time P.M.	—Temperature (°C.) of— Oil Bath.	Salt Mixture.	Dist'l'g Acid.	Remarks.
1.35	..	20	..	
1.50	75	36	25	Little gas.
1.55	110	40	35	Quietly boiling.
..	145	55–65	45	Distilling.
2.00	146	100	75	Dist'g violently.
2.02	127	104	70	Foaming.
..	108	102	62	
..	120	106	78	All nitre not yet dissolved.
..	130	..	78	Foams.
..	147	..	78	Foams violently.
2.12	160	111	78	Nitre dissolved.
2.12	160	115	78	Nitre dissolved.
..	125	115	67	Dist'g lessens.
2.17	125	115	66	Dist'g lessens.
2.22	136	116	66	Light yellow vapors.
..	148	118	70	Distilling.
..	150	124	71	" foaming.
2.34	153	127	76	" foaming.
..	144	128	76.5	Quiet, distilling.
2.40	132	124	72.5	Salt separating.
2.50	144	124	76	Foaming ceases, distils quietly.
..	149	127	79	Dist'g lessens.
..	150	128	76	Dist'g lessens.
3.00	151	129	76	Dist'g ceases.

The temperature of the oil bath was regulated as the distillation required. It follows from the series of observations that a temperature of 65-100 degs. C. of the retort contents, the monohydrate distils, showing a temperature of 45-75 degs., ending the first phase of the action of sulphuric acid on the sodium nitrate.

In the retort is then a quantity of undecomposed nitrate and a liquid polysulphate of sodium. This latter, when the temperature of it has risen to 100 degs. C., commences to further decompose the remaining sodium nitrate, entering thus on the second phase of the process, and its temperature rising from 100 to 129 degs., the rest of the nitric acid—to the greatest part clearly consisting of monohydrate, distills over, showing under 300 mm. pressure a boiling point of 70 degs. in average. Comparing the temperatures thus obtained with those appertaining to the distillation under 760 mm., we find that the latter furnishes the monohydrate by distilling from the salt mixture in the retort at 97-122 degs. C., the boiling point of the acid under that pressure lying between 77-90 degs. The second phase takes place at a temperature of the salt mixture of 130-165 degs. C. The second portion of the nitric acid, also practically a monohydrate of 1.505 sp. gr., shows a boiling point of 94-100 degs., under 760 mm. pressure; and the rest of the acid results at a temperature above 165 degs. of the retort contents, and is the yellow acid containing the decomposition products by heat of the monohydrate. It will be seen from this that the effect of the polysulphate of sodium on the rest of the sodium nitrate in the retorts commences under 300 mm. pressure at 100 degs. C. and is finished at 129 degs., whereas under the higher pressures this process commences at 130 deg. and is not finished at 165 degs.

As Dr. Bergmann states that the distillation of nitric acid from sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid takes place in the Valentiner retorts at a vacuum of 600 mm. I shall present in the continuation of this paper the results of my investigations at that pressure, and also of the distillation of mixtures of nitric and sulphuric acids.

The Window Glass Industry.

We are all right in window glass, so far as being able to make the stuff is concerned. We have the sand, and plenty of it, of the finest quality. The best clay for furnaces, pots and tank blocks—none better on earth. We are a little short on men, that is, skilled workmen, but there are plenty of them in Belgium, if the good workers' union and the bad alien anti-contract law would allow them to come in. And, as for coal and gas, we shall be able to hold our own for many years to come. The only thing that bothers us, or is likely to give us any trouble in the future is, to find people who will buy our product and pay the price. There are now in the United States 3,310 pots, or their equivalent in tank capacity. We are able, by running full, to turn out 1,191,600 boxes of glass per month, or 11,916,000 boxes in ten months, or more than twice as much as this country ever consumed.

In round numbers, we consume about 5,400,000 boxes, from 600,000 to 800,000 of which are annually imported. There must, therefore, be a market found for at least 6,000,000 boxes, if present factories are to run full next year.

In exporting window glass, we cut no figure. Prior to 1898 we exported, on an average, about $12,000 worth of glass, while in the years since, and including 1898, we exported $23,000, $32,000 and $36,000 worth respectively, or about 1,500 boxes; about two blowings for a ten-pot furnace.

Last year the Netherlands took $1,597; Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, $4,000; British Columbia $2,188 and Mexico, $22,622 worth of our window glass. Our new annexations didn't help us much. Porto Rico took less than $500 worth, while Cuba only patronized us to the extent of $975. All of the South American States didn't buy $1,000 worth altogether.

Of course, many of our factories will remain idle next year. There will not probably be more than 2,100 or 2,200 pots put into operation, owing to the scarcity of skilled workmen. And, even if the entire 3,310 pots could be put into operation, they could not possibly remain in operation more than six months, because they can easily make more glass in six months than this country has ever consumed in twelve months.

And not only does the building of additional factories aggravate this condition of affairs, but neither the workmen nor manufacturers are trying to do the least thing to solve the problem presented. It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts them.

And, so long as manufacturers can double their money every year, and the workmen can exact more wages by entering into a conspiracy to do up the consumer, without either of them making even the pretence of a show to extend our market, or keep foreign glass from the seaboard cities, so long are we going to have short fires, long stops, high prices and planless production.—National Glass Budget.

Investigation of Fish Oils

(From the German of Dr. W. Fahrion in the Chemiker Zeitung.)

The saturated fatty acids of fish oils contain to a large extent palmitic acid, and probably, separately, a certain quantity of stearic acid.

Of acids not saturated, there are found in fish oils an acid (asellinsaur) which yields by oxidation with potassium permanganate in alkaline solution a dioxymargaric acid, and an acid (jicorinsaur) which undergoes thorough decompositions by oxidation with potassium permanganate, with formation of volatile fatty acids. Hyerdahl has found in cod liver oil as much as 4 per cent. of palmitic acid, and two non-saturated fatty acids (jecoleinsaur ant terapinsaur).

According to Ljubarsky, seal oil contains principally palmitic acid, and as non-saturated fatty acids, oleic acid, physetole or hypoageasaur. By oxidation with potassium permanganate, these furnish, also, a dioxy-margaric acid, which appears first by the reduction as a molecular mixture of dioxy-stearic and dioxy-palmitic acids.

I have made new researches on these different points, and determined the constants of a large quantity of fish oils.

The fatty acids of fish oils being very variable, with augmentation of iodine index, the determination, by the Hehner plan, made in the usual way, might not furnish exact results.

The following is a suitable method for the analysis of fish oils: Two to three grams of oil are saponified with 10-15 cc. of binormal alcoholic soda or potash lixirium, in a porcelain capsule, stirring on the wet bath. After complete expulsion of the alcohol, the soap is dissolved in hot water, the solution passed into a decantation bottle, and dilute chlorhydric acid added. After cooling, it is stirred smartly with 30-40 cc. of petroleum ether of 75 degs., perfectly volatile, and is left at rest for the night.

The aqueous solution is then drawn off, the petroleum ether decanted from the top, the oxidized gases washed with petroleum ether, and all the washing residues put into a platinum capsule and evaporated on the wet bath. Thus the fatty acids are obtained with the non-saponifiable. They are dissolved in 40-50 of alcohol and neutralized with an aqueous lixirium n2.

The consumption of potash calculated on 1 gram of substance, gives the percentage in saponifiable. The neutral alcoholic aqueous solution is stirred to complete exhaustion with petroleum ether; the residues of washing are themselves washed with 60 per cent. of alcohol and dried. Thus the percentage of non-saponifiable matter is ascertained, and, by calculation the molecular weight of the fatty acids. The oxidized acids left in the decantation bottle are dissolved in hot water, the solution is evaporated and dried in a tarred platinum capsule, and the difference calculated as oxidized fatty acids. The sum of the fatty acids of the non-saponifiable matter and of the oxidized acids, gives the Hehner index.

The liver and whale oils are of Norwegian origin, the sardine oils of Spain, the herring and stichling oils of Germany, the shark oils of Japan, the tunny of Italy. All the oils, with the exception of the herring, were limpid and clear at the temperature of the room, but before shipment, by remaining in the cold, the greater part of the palmitic had become free.

The color was determined on layers of 2cc. thickness; the iodine index with the solution of Hubl-Waller, after 24 hours' rest in darkness. Thus it appeared that the excess was the result of adulteration.

Meerkasz has shown that the iodine indices give very different results, according to the excess of iodine. The ctability of the iodine solution is to be considered.

The proportion of non-saponifiable matter is usually below 2 per cent.; the cod oils of commerce contain 5 per cent. or more. It may be accepted as a rule that good fish oil should not contain more than 5 per cent. Because of the easy oxidation of fish fatty acids, all the oils, except the tunny, contain oxidized acids. To obtain a medicinal oil, entirely free from oxidized acids, it is manufactured with steam in an atmosphere of carbonic acid from fresh livers. The molecular weight of the fatty acids diminishes in sardine and whale oils, with increase of the iodine index. This shows the existence of a non-saturated fatty acid, $C_{18}H_{30}O_2$ (molecular weight, 278).

TABLE OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

Designation of oil and color.	Iodine Index.	Acidity.	Saponifiable p. c.	Hehner Index.	Non-Saponifiable. p. c.	Oxidized acids. p. c.	Fatty acids. p. c.	Molecular weight of fatty acids.
Medicinal fish, clear yellow	166.2	1.8	181.9	96.49	0.78	0.23	95.48	294.1
Brilliant yellow cod, yellow	162.4	23.5	180.0	96.52	1.30	0.61	94.01	294.4
Brown liver, 1896, brown	140.6	30.9	174.2	95.46	1.50	1.29	92.67	298.2
Brown liver, 1897, brown	159.8	139.9	174.2	97.05	1.91	1.49	93.65	301.0
Sardine, yellow	191.7	19.2	185.2	95.60	0.48	0.61	94.51	285.7
Sardine, red	167.9	21.7	177.2	96.55	1.01	1.35	94.19	297.7
Sardine, reddish yellow	160.9	4.6	179.5	97.08	0.63	0.94	95.51	299.5
Stichling, yellow	162.0	21.6	181.5	95.78	1.73	0.62	93.43	287.4
Herring, clouded yellow brown	123.5	44.6	178.5	95.04	0.99	1.59	93.06	291.9
Japan, clear yellow	164.0	10.8	185.8	95.52	0.52	1.16	93.84	282.8
Japan, brown yellow	157.6	34.2	189.1	96.58	0.67	0.75	95.16	281.7
Japan, clear yellow	135.7	12.3	181.4	97.04	0.82	0.41	95.81	295.7
Japan, reddish yellow	108.5	34.5	180.0	96.82	0.86	0.62	95.34	296.6
Japan, yellow	100.1	28.2	183.8	96.51	0.79	0.49	95.23	290.2
Shark, clear yellow	138.6	8.2	175.1	97.26	1.68	0.18	95.40	305.1
Tunny, deep brown	155.9	34.6	177.0	95.79	1.00	3.11	91.68	290.0
Island, red	160.8	46.4	181.0	94.84	1.68	0.63	93.53	289.4
Newfoundland, clear yellow	149.0	1.4	195.9	96.83	0.29	0.29	96.25	285.3
Seal, red yellow	146.2	43.1	184.4	95.96	1.19	0.75	94.42	286.7
Whale, reddish yellow	116.2	49.5	184.9	96.70	0.69	0.57	95.44	289.0
Whale, clear yellow	106.1	4.2	177.3	95.19	0.70	1.44	93.05	293.9
Whale, reddish yellow	105.8	51.4	176.7	96.49	1.77	0.39	94.33	298.9

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SODA ASH, all strengths, by AMMONIA and LE BLANC PROCESSES, REFINED ALKALI, all strengths. BICARBONATE OF SODA, high strength, CRYSTAL CARBONATE,

CAUSTIC SODA 60% TO 77%

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INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

Reports from the principal trade centers have been somewhat more encouraging as, although there has been no marked improvement in the labor situation, there appears to be less apprehension as to the effect of the strikes, and there has been less hesitancy to engage supplies for the later requirements. This feeling of confidence has been helped by the improved crop conditions due to the rains which have fallen in the sections which had suffered by drought. In the lines of trade represented by the Reporter an improved demand is reported for chemicals, especially those used in the manufacture of glass. A better demand is also reported for dyestuffs and drugs, though in the latter the movement is somewhat irregular. Paints continue dull. Oils have been in better request and the mineral lubricants have been fairly active. The industrial situation, while still seriously affected by the strikes, is regarded as showing improvement, the situation in the textiles especially being decidedly better and the outlook for the remainder of the summer and autumn is most satisfactory. In the metal trades, of course, the situation has not changed. The labor situation has not improved and the result of the strike in the steel and iron industry is still uncertain, but while threats of a general strike are made there is less fear that the strikers will be able to further complicate matters or to hold out much longer. The number of minor strikes reported during the week has been larger, but they are not expected to extend or prove especially annoying. In this city the strike of the garment makers is believed to be in a fair way for settlement. The great agricultural staples have shown only moderate variations, but the reports of copious rains have checked the upward movement, though the benefit to corn has not been sufficient to cause a reaction in prices. Wheat has been unusually steady, the range for the week having been 73⅛@74⅝c., with the close on Friday at 74c. for September delivery. Corn was easier early in the week, selling on Monday at 56⅛c., but later there was a gradual advance to 60¾c., and on Friday 61¼c. was reached, though the close was at 60½c. for September delivery. Oats were steady and firm at 38c., with sales on Tuesday at 38½c. Cotton ranged from 7.15@7.27c., until Friday, when there was an advance to 7.31c., with the close at 7.30c. for September delivery. Lard strengthened as the week advanced, the range at Chicabo being 8½@8¾c. for September delivery, with the close on Friday at 8¾c. The market for time money has been steady, while the supply was ample and the demand has been fair. Rates at the close were 4 per cent. for 30 to 60 days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for 90 days, 4½@5 per cent. for four to five months, and 4⅛@5½ per cent. for longer periods. Money on call at the Stock Exchange has ranged from 2 to 4 per cent., with the bulk of the business done at 2½ per cent. The average rate was about 2½ per cent. The closing rate on Friday was 2 per cent. Mercantile paper has been moving slowly during the past week, with the supply moderate and the demand light. Rates at the close were 4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names having four to six months to run, and 5@6 per cent. for other grades. The price of bar silver was unusually steady throughout the week, and closed steady on Friday at 58½@59½c. per ounce for commercial bars and at 58⅝@59⅝c. for Government assay bars, showing no change from the closing prices of last week. Mexican dollars closed at 46c. bid and 49c. asked. The market for sterling exchange showed more life, and was stronger and closed higher. Rates for actual business at the close were 4.85¼@4.85¼ for 60 days, 4.87⅜@4.87⅜ for demand, and 4.88⅛@4.88¼ for cables. The supply of grain and cotton bills has been moderate and at times light, while the rates have ruled firmer and the demand was fair. Rates at the close were 4.84⅛@4.85⅝. The Industrials have been rather quiet, and have been to a great extent influenced by the course of the general market, the only important price changes occurring in Sugar and Tobacco, both of which show a decline. There was little in the way of news and nothing to affect these securities as a class. The general list of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange has had irregular price movements, with the general tendency to a lower range, while trading, for the most part, has been dull, though there were not wanting spurts of activity with the advances and declines.

Sugar stock showed considerable strength early in the week, but trading was light. Later, when confirmation came of the reports of fresh competition the price weakened and when the official announcement came of a new refinery by the grocery trade the price broke. This caused considerable blocks of stock to be thrown on the market, with the natural result of depressing the stock still further, the last sale on Friday being at 137¼, representing a shrinkage of 6½ points for the week.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 136¼@143¾ the lowest Saturday and the highest Monday, closing to-day at 136¼ bid.

Cotton Oil was strong early in the week, but later there was a report current, which was said to have been sanctioned by the officials of the concern, which had rather a depressing effect, probably not intended or foreseen, the brokers putting the worst construction the words would admit of, and often distorting the original report for effect. Under persistent effort the stock was sold down. The last sale on Friday was at 33.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 32½@34¼, the lowest Friday and the highest Saturday, closing to-day at 34 bid.

Lead stock was sparingly traded in, with only light price changes. There were no reports beyond those referring to the condition of trade and a rumor of possible consolidation or absorption, but the latter was given little attention. The last sale, on Wednesday, was at 19½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 19½@20¼, the lowest Wednesday and the highest Tuesday, closing to-day at 19⅝ bid.

Linseed Oil stock was neglected, the only sales reported being on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 28. The only news was the announcement of the taking up of the notes given and canceling the mortgage made by the old management and assurance that money needed at any time would be furnished at 5 per cent.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 28@28, the lowest Wednesday and the highest Tuesday, closing to-day at 21½ bid.

Rubber stock sold on Monday at 19⅞, but continued to sag, the reports of consolidation failing to sustain the price, there being little confidence that the proposed deal would make the security more valuable. The stock sold down to 18 on Friday, when the last sale was at 18½.

Tobacco certificates received but little attention and have dropped from the most active of the Industrials to one of the dullest. Sales were made on Monday at 135½ and eased off. On Wednesday there was a decline to 133⅝, at which the last sale was made.

Leather stock was traded in to a moderate extent and showed only ordinary price changes due to trading influences. The range for the week was 12¾@13½, with the last sale on Friday at 13.

In the following table are given the closing quotations Friday night. The market review is complete to Saturday's close:

Name.	Stock Outstanding.	Dividends Payable.	Last Dividend.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Agc'l Chemical Co.	$16,500,000	Q.—J.	.....	29	33¼
pref. 6%*	17,000,000	A.&O.	April 1, '01, 3%	88	90
Am. Alkali Co.	24,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
pref. 6%*	6,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Am. Chicle Co.	6,000,000	Q.—J.	July 1, '01, 2%	83	86
pref. 6%*	3,000,000	Q.—J.	July 1, '01, 1½%	79	81
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	20,237,100	.....	Dec. 1, '01, 3½%	32¾	33¼
pref. 6%	10,198,600	J.&D.	June 1, '01, 3%	90	91½
bonds, 4½ g.	3,000,000	Q.—F.	.....	..	..
Am. Degras Co.	500,000	.....	.....	..	..
Am. Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	.....	24	27¾
pref. 7%	16,750,000	Q.—M.	Sept. 15, '00, 1¾%	61	64¾
Am. Smelt & Ref. Co.	27,400,000	.....	.....	52½	53
pref. 7%*	27,400,000	Q.—J.	July 9, '01, 1¾%	99⅞	100
Am. Snuff Co.	12,500,000	.....	July 1, '01, 1½%	41	46
pref.	12,500,000	J. & J.	Jan. 2, '01, 3%	85	88¼
Am. Soda Fountain Co.	1,250,000	.....	.....	3	6
pref.	1,250,000	.....	.....	45	52
2d pref.	1,250,000	.....	.....	8	12
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	28,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
pref.	7,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Am. Straw Board Co.	6,000,000	Q.—M.	Dec. 27, '00, 1%	24	26
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Q.—J.	July 2, '01, 1¾%	137¼	137½
pref. 7%*	36,968,000	Q.	July 2, '01, 1¾%	124½	127½
Am. Tobacco Co. 6%	54,500,000	Q.—F.	Aug. 1, '01, 1½%	132¼	133½
pref. 8%	14,000,000	Q.—F.	Aug. 1, '01, 2%	140	145
div. scrip 1898 6%	3,024,490	M.&N.	.....	..	..
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	.....	.....	63¼	65
pref. 7%	4,000,000	M.&S.	Mar. 1, '01, 3½%	96½	98
Celluloid Co. 6%	5,925,000	Q.—J.	July 1, '01, 1½%	100	101½
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	500,000	.....	.....	405	425
Compressed Gas Capsule Co.	13,500,000	.....	.....	..	..
pref. 8%*	1,500,000	.....	.....	..	..
Continental Tobacco Co.	48,844,600	.....	.....	64¾	67
pref. 7%	48,846,100	Q.—J.	July 2, '01, 1¾%	115½	116
Con. Stock & Pet. Ex. Mem.	†($600)	Q.—M.	June 12, '01, 2½%	142	144
Diamond Match Co.	14,750,000	.....	.....	8¼	8¼
Distilling Co. of America	46,427,000	.....	.....	28	29⅛
pref. 7%*	31,250,000	J. & J.	Jan., '01, 3%	..	..
Dixon Crucible Co.	734,500	.....	.....	..	..
Fisheries Co.	532,867	J. & J.	Jan. 1, '01, 3½%	..	..
pref.	2,000,000	Q.—M.	June 1 '01, 1%	60	66
General Chemical Co.	7,070,300	Q.—J.	July 1, '01, 1½%	97	102
pref. 6%*	8,126,400	Q.—M.	June 1, '01, 1½%	55½	56
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	Q.—M.	June 1, '01, 1¾%	107	109
pref. 7%*	13,638,300	.....	.....	..	..
Harrison Bros. Co.	1,000,000	Q.—F.	May 15, '01, 1¾%	..	..
pref.	1,500,000	.....	.....	..	..
bonds, 5%, 1924	1,300,000	.....	.....	..	..
International Pulp Co.	5,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Maritime Ex. Mem.	†($55)	.....	.....	..	..
National Lead Co.	14,905,400	.....	Mar. 1, '00, 1%	19⅝	20¼
pref. 7%*	14,904,000	Q.—M.	June 15, '01, 1¾%	90	92
National Starch Co.	4,900,000	.....	.....	5	..
pref. 6%*	3,658,000	.....	Aug. 1, '01, 1½%	50	..
National Wall Paper Co.	30,000,000	.....	.....	..	55
pref. 8%	3,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
New Jersey Zinc Co.	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Penn. Salt Mfg. Co.	2,500,000	.....	April 1, '01, 6%	120	..
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	9,850,000	Q.—J.	Jan. 2, '01, 1½%	172	176
pref.	150,000	.....	.....	257	..
P. Lorillard Co.	3,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
pref. 8%*	2,000,000	Q.—J.	.....	120	..
Planters' Compress Co.	20,000,000	.....	.....	14	17
Procter & Gamble Co.	4,500,000	F.&A.	Aug. 15, '01, 3%	335	345
pref. 8%*	2,250,000	Q.—J.	July 15, '01, 2%	205	215
1st mort. bonds, 6% g.	1,000,000	J. & J.	.....	113	116
Produce Exchange Membership.	†($225)	.....	.....	..	..
Quicksilver Mining Co.	5,708,700	.....	.....	3	4½
pref. 7%	4,291,300	.....	May 10, '01, ½%	8½	10½
Royal Baking Powder Co.	10,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
pref. 6%*	10,000,000	Q.—J.	June 29, '01, 1½%	97	99
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	2,000,000	J.&D.	June 15, '01, 4%	55	55½
Standard Oil Co.	97,500,000	Q.—M.	June 15, '01, 12%	770	775
Stillwell, Bierce & Smith Valle Co.	500,000	.....	.....	..	..
U. S. Glass	.....	.....	.....	38	40
pref.	.....	.....	.....	140	150
U. S. Leather Co.	62,869,800	.....	.....	13¼	13¾
pref. 8%*	62,269,800	Q.—J.	July 1, '01, 1½%	79½	79¾
bonds, 6% g.	5,280,000	M.&N.	.....	..	..
U. S. Playing Card Co.	3,600,000	.....	.....	..	..
U. S. Printing Co.	3,500,000	.....	.....	93	97
U. S. Rubber Co.	23,666,000	.....	April 30, '00, 1%	18¼	19
pref. 8%	23,625,500	Q.—J.	Jan. 31, '01, 1%	55	56
Union Talc Co.	1,000,000	.....	.....	..	..
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	9,000,000	Q.—M.	June 1, '01, 1%	..	..
pref. 8%*	10,000,000	Q.—J.	July 15, '01, 2%	..	..

*Cumulative. †Price of last seat sold.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL, - - - - $200.000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, - - 350.000.00

Receives Deposits Subject to Check and Allows Interest on Daily Balances, Issues Time and Demand Certificates of Deposits Bearing Interest.

Important to Renters of Safe Deposit Boxes in New York

"THE LEGACY AND INHERITANCE TAX LAW," as enacted under the laws of the State of New York, section 9, chapter 399, of 1892, authorizes city or county officials to examine the contents of Safe Deposit Boxes at the death of renter, in order to determine the amount of tax to be levied on the estate.

Boxes to Rent from $5 to $300 per Annum.

The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 83 & 85 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Saturday Noon, August 3, 1901.

Development operations in the older fields have been stimulated by the higher prices, but the results of this increased activity will not be noticeable until next month. Operators in the Ohio and Indiana fields have been especially active, and they now look for a further advance on their product, apparently having confidence that Lima crude will soon reach the dollar mark. These operators were surprised at the extent of the recent advances, and apparently could not readily account for the same, but now claim that the conditions warrant still higher prices. The reports of work completed during the past week do not show an improvement in the average production of the new mills, although the percentage of dry holes reported has been somewhat smaller. There have been a few good wells brought in, and two or three which may be denominated as large, but the great majority are small pumpers which but for the higher prices being paid for the product would not prove profitable. It has always heretofore been the case that when increased work has been stimulated by higher prices the production has increased, but there is less confidence shown, as it is the belief in some quarters that the best producing territory has been pretty thoroughly exploited. It is never safe, however, to predict what the drill may develop, and it is possible that new pools may be discovered in yet untried sections by some of the venturesome wildcatters. News from Texas and California has been meager, but it appears that in the latter State the demand for oil is increasing and hopes are entertained that a market will soon be found for the entire production at remunerative prices. In Texas the business of developing the oil lands is now on a more substantial basis, most of the concerns organized merely to sell their stock having been weeded out.

Refined and Products.

There has again been some inquiry for refined in barrels for export, but only a few engagements are reported. The export movement, however, continues in excess of that of last year, though varying from week to week, according to the position of the tank fleet. The engagements during the past week aggregate about 230,000 barrels, nearly all for shipment in bulk. The price for barreled oil has remained steady at 7.50c. for New York loading and at 7.45c. for Philadelphia loading. The principal foreign markets are steady. Quotations to-day by cable were:—Antwerp, 17¾f.; Bremen, 6.35m.; London, 6¾d.; and Liverpool, 6¾@6⅞d. Freight rates are steady at 2s.@2s. 3d. hence to London and 2s. 3d.@3s. 3d. to Continental ports, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots have been in good request, and are higher on the basis of 8½c. for 150 deg. water white from tanks and 11c. in barrels.

Cases for export have been in good request, and sales of over 300,000 are reported. The price for plain tops has been steady at 8.50c. Freight rates are steady. Nominal rates for large vessels are:—For Amoy, 25@26c.; Calcutta, 20@21c.; Colombo, 24@25c.; Java, 24@25c.; Padang, 25@26c.; Hong Kong, 23@24c.; Rangoon, 23½@24c.; Saigon, 24 @25c.; Shanghai, 27@28c.; Singapore, 23 @ 24c.; and Yokohama, 26@27c.

Crude for export has been in light request and sales of about 10,000 barrels are reported. Washington crude is quoted at 7.50c. in barrels. Cases for export have not been in request and no sales are reported.

Crude naphtha has been steady at 9.05c. For export no sales are reported.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE.

National Tran. certificates, ₩ bbl.	$1.25	@1.27
Washington crude, in bbls., ₩ gal.		7.50
Washington, crude, in bulk		4.95
Residuum, bbls., for export	6½@	7

CRUDE AT THE WELLS.

The following are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells:—

		1901.	1900.
Tiona	₩ bbl.	$1.40	$1.42
Pennsylvania		1.25	1.27
Corning		1.08	1.10
New Castle		1.00	1.02
North Lima		91	95
South Lima		86	90
Indiana		86	90
Somerset		86	—

REFINED—FOR EXPORT.

Cargo lots for export	₩ gal.	—	@7.50
In bulk		—	@4.95
Philadelphia loading		—	@7.45

REFINED—JOBBING LOTS.

In barrels, pkgs. included.

120 fire test, S. W.	₩ gal.	— @	9¾
130 fire test, S. W.		— @	10
150 fire test, W. W.		— @	11
In bulk from tanks		— @	8½
300 fire test		9¼@	9¾

REFINED IN CASES—110 FIRE TEST.

Two five low screw, cargo lots	8.50
5,000 to 10,000	8.60
1,000 to 5,000	8.70
700 to 1,000	8.80
400 to 700	8.90
300 to 400	9.00
200 to 300	9.10
100 to 200	9.30
Under 100	9.50

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

Naphtha,	crude, car lots, 68@72 deg.	—@9.05
	crude, cargo lots, 68@72 deg.	—@9.05
	crude, 70 deg.	—@10.55
	sweet, 62 or 63 deg.	—@ 11¼
	76 deg.	—@ 12¼
	"stove"	—@ 13
Gasolene,	86 deg.	—@ 14
	88 deg.	—@ 16
	90 deg.	—@ 18

Petroleum Statistics.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	July 26	84,356	2,278,084
Sat.-Sun.,	" 27 & 28	120,949	2,399,033
Monday,	" 29	80,310	2,479,343
Tuesday,	" 30	117,916	2,597,259
Wednesday,	" 31	146,357	2,643,610
Thursday,	Aug. 1	....	.....

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Jan.	2,745,718	2,420,071	2,836,815	2,934,948
Feb.	2,442,436	2,222,889	2,511,036	2,509,852
March	2,814,029	2,049,528	2,945,673	2,869,586
April	2,652,502	2,618,219	2,889,993	2,791,932
May	2,681,118	2,705,791	3,074,578	2,921,334
June	2,203,767	1,740,897	3,000,272	2,712,780
July	2,487,691	2,776,507	3,032,983	.....
Aug.	2,602,819	2,872,114	3,125,114	.....
Sept.	2,525,032	2,764,932	2,920,457	.....
Oct.	2,847,837	2,833,408	3,196,958	.....
Nov.	2,485,140	2,806,384	2,947,155	.....
Dec.	2,589,197	2,736,687	3,014,468	.....
Year.	31,100,380	32,207,577	35,486,529	.....
Average	2,591,697	2,683,968	2,957,211	2,790,072

DELIVERIES—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	July 26	91,343	2,619,749
Sat.-Sun.,	" 27 & 28	179,728	2,799,477
Monday,	" 29	114,491	2,913,968
Tuesday,	" 30	124,423	3,038,401
Wednesday,	" 31	106,107	3,144,508
Thursday,	Aug. 1	....	.....

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Jan.	2,993,813	2,475,510	2,887,970	3,135,704
Feb.	2,132,151	1,899,859	2,747,667	2,585,297
March	2,625,124	2,623,415	2,797,661	2,885,557
April	2,421,383	2,377,483	2,844,496	2,954,188
May	2,392,880	2,578,579	2,793,247	3,033,527
June	2,134,814	2,538,921	2,880,483	2,843,781
July	2,563,391	2,357,716	2,756,173	.....
Aug.	2,605,584	2,779,114	3,383,582	.....
Sept.	2,585,253	2,700,000	3,031,430	.....
Oct.	2,839,481	2,739,176	3,002,215	.....
Nov.	2,398,056	2,601,115	3,144,739	.....
Dec.	2,575,731	2,598,652	3,068,358	.....
Year.	30,367,611	30,276,630	35,358,024	.....
Average	2,530,634	2,523,052	2,946,502	2,906,342

CHARTERS—CRUDE EQUIVALENT.

		Day.	Total.	Av'ge.
Friday,	July 26	58,730	2,432,720	93,566
Sat.-Sun.,	" 27 & 28	49,643	2,482,363	88,656
Monday,	" 29	....	2,482,363	85,595
Tuesday,	" 30	148,570	2,630,933	87,364
Wed'day,	" 31	151,905	2,782,838	89,769
Thursday,	Aug. 1	37,302	37,302	37,302

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Jan.	2,701,808	1,736,232	1,859,253	2,397,332
Feb.	1,882,855	1,550,794	1,343,926	1,790,875
March	2,208,141	2,461,826	2,175,073	2,023,459
April	1,759,600	1,856,857	1,819,763	2,300,910
May	1,971,260	2,214,071	1,062,851	2,420,809
June	2,325,911	2,179,118	2,292,075	2,312,447
July	1,991,972	2,165,092	2,061,761	2,782,838
Aug.	2,327,140	2,741,504	2,165,198	.....
Sept.	2,105,151	2,199,802	2,164,186	.....
Oct.	1,670,084	2,241,322	2,323,275	.....
Nov.	2,611,940	2,292,703	1,705,256	.....
Dec.	1,424,940	1,692,790	2,027,385	.....
Year.	23,973,908	25,331,111	24,200,004	.....
Av'ge.	1,997,820	2,110,926	2,016,667	2,278,667

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

The total charters for refined, crude, naphtha, etc., in bulk, barrels and cases during the week ending Aug. 2, and from Jan. 1, were as follows:—

	Week.	Year.	1900.
Refined, bbls. & blk	231,100	6,597,800	6,047,600
Refined, cases	305,000	13,425,000	8,077,000
Crude, bbls. & blk.	5,300	1,025,100	1,393,400
Crude, cases	.....	21,000	110,000
Naphtha, bbls.	.....	167,500	156,600
Residuum, bbls.	.....	311,300	201,800
Lubricating, bbls.	....	38,100	77,200
Total, bbls. cde. eq.	467,198	16,197,231	13,787,796

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

During the week ending Aug. 2, and since Jan. 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York, were as follows:—

	Week.	Year.	1900.
Refined	9,918,073	302,668,582	283,161,567
Crude	269,926	1,874,975	3,055,581
Naphtha	603,738	7,136,595	7,038,374
Residuum	754	7,867,203	5,164,317

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States, reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons, for the week ending Aug. 2; also total shipments to date, with comparisons with 1900:—

From N. Y. for week ending Aug. 2.	13,494,023
Total from N. Y. from Jan. 1, 1901	409,864,756
Same period last year	380,570,140
Increase	29,314,616
From U. S. for week ending Aug. 2.	24,415,352
Total from U. S. since Jan. 1, 1901	678,818,440
Same period last year	606,700,228
Increase	72,118,212

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

	1901.	1900.
New York	409,884,756	380,570,140
Philadelphia	238,775,423	170,949,283
Baltimore	30,001,928	34,155,225
Boston	156,333	395,165
San Francisco	.....	649,415
Grand totals	678,818,440	606,700,228

Foreign Quotations.

REFINED.

	Antwerp.	Bremen.	London.
Monday	17¾@—	6.35	—@6¾
Tuesday	17¾@—	6.35	—@6¾
Wednesday	17¾@—	6.35	—@6¾
Thursday	17¾@—	6.35	—@6¾
Friday	17¾@—	6.35	—@6¾
Saturday	17¾@—	6.35	—@6¾

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

New York.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Quantities are refined in bbls. unless stated otherwise:—

Week ended Sept. 21.

Br shp County of Caithness, Shanghai, 30c. ..... cs 70,000

Week ended Dec. 21.

Br shp Leicester Castle, Shanghai, 28c. cs 85,000

Week ended Jan. 4.

Br shp Brodick Castle, Shanghai, 28c. cs 70,000

Week ended Jan. 11.

Br shp County of Edinburgh, Shanghai, 28c. cs 90,000

Week ended Jan. 18.

Br str Hillside, Shanghai, 87½c. cs 145,000

Week ended Feb. 1.

Ger bk Paul Rickmers, Japan, 26@27c. cs 115,000

Week ended Feb. 15.

It shp St. Erasmo, Java, 26½@27½c. cs 70,000

Week ended Feb. 22.

Br shp Durham, Java, 26@28c. cs 70,000

Week ended March 29.

Ger bk Magdalene, Japan, 25@26c. cs 120,000

Week ended April 5.

Br shp Durbridge, Shanghai, 27c. cs 90,000
Br shp Alice A. Leigh, Shanghai, 27c. cs 120,000
Br bk Drumalis, Sydney, 22c. cs 110,000
Br shp Palgrave, Japan, 24c. cs 120,000
Am shp Arthur Sewall, Japan, 25@26c. cs 130,000

Week ended April 12.

Br bk Gifford, Sydney or Melbourne, 20c. cs 80,000

Week ended May 3.

Br bk Andromeda, Hong Kong, 24c. cs 75,000
Am shp Shenandoah, Japan, 24@25c. cs 130,000
Br bk Albyn, Sydney or Melbourne, 19½c. cs 85,000
Br shp Halkar, Japan, 25@26c. cs 125,000

Week ended May 11.

Am shp W P Frye, Shanghai, 27c. cs 130,000

Week ended June 7.

Br str Anapa, Shanghai, 31c. cs 135,000
Br shp Queen Victoria, Shanghai, 27c. cs 65,000
Br str Adana, Shanghai, 31c. cs 125,000
Br str Hermiston, Shanghai, 31c. cs 170,000

Week ended June 14.

Ger shp Augusta, Cette, 2s 9d. 9,500

Week ended June 21.

Br str Acara, Shanghai, 31c. cs 165,000
Br str Baron Innerdale, Japan, 30@31c. cs 115,000
Br str Asama, Shanghai, 31c. cs 165,000

Week ended July 12.

Br str Foeric, Shanghai, 31½c. cs 150,000
Br str Queen Christina, Shanghai, 31½c., cs 175,000
Br str Falls of Keltie, Shanghai, 31½c., cs 130,000

Week ended July 19.

Ger shp Etha Rickmers, Rangoon, p t. cs 70,000
Br str Ettrickdale, Shanghai, 31½c. cs 150,000
It bk Santa Maria, Penang or Singapore, 24@25c. cs 38,000
Br bk Invermark, Rangoon, 23½c. cs 50,000
Am sch Helena, Canary Is, p t. cs 25,000

Week ended July 26.

Br str Argyll, Shanghai, 31c. cs 130,000
Ger bk Anna, Japan, 24½@25½c. cs 105,000
Br shp Eskasoni, Japan, 24½@25½c. cs 70,000

Week ended Aug. 2.

Ger str Senior, Denmark, 2s. 9d. 6,000
Br bk Austrasia, Hong Kong, 24c. cs 110,000
Am bk Grace Deering, Montevideo, 12½c. cs 25,000
Ger bk Bertha, Japan, 24c. cs 105,000

Philadelphia.

Week ended Nov. 23.

Port bk Alvorado, Lisbon, p. t. 3,000

Week ended April 26.

Ger bk Niobe, Japan, 25c. cs 80,000
Ger str Chili, Japan, 25@26c. cs 90,000

Week ended May 3.

Ger shp Nereus, Japan, 25c. cs 70,000
Ger shp Peter Rickmers, Japan, 25c. cs 115,000

Week ended May 31.

Br str Langbank, Japan, 30@31c. cs 150,000

Week ended June 7.

Br shp Karamania, Greece, 18c. cs 120,000

Week ended June 28.

Br shp Sokoto, Japan, 24½c. cs 85,000

Week ended July 12.

Ger shp Oregon, Japan, 25c. cs 75,000
Ger shp Sophie Rickmers, Japan, 30@31c. cs 140,000

Week ended July 19.

Ger bk Monarchos, Japan, 25c. cs 120,000
Br shp Garnet Hill, Japan, 25@26c. cs 95,000

Week ended July 26.

Br bk Wynford, Japan, 25@26c. cs 75,000
Br bk Golden Gate, Liverpool, 2s.3d.np 6,000
It shp Fortunata Figara, Japan, 25@26c. cs 80,000
Ger shp Susanne, Stockholm, p t. 9,000

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco on the dates named (refined unless otherwise specified):

New York.

July 23.

Am str Finance, Colon, 1,900 cs

July 24.

Br bg Venturer, Bocas del Toro, 1,000 cs
Br bg Venturer, Bluefields, 150 cs ref, 4 cs nap
Br bg Venturer, Corn Island, 20 cs
Ger str Ragusa, Pernambuca, 3,000 cs ref, 15 bbls resd
Gr str Ragusa, Santos, 5,000 cs
Cub str Lauenburg, Hayti, 211 cs
Am str Havana, Progreso, 200 cs
Br str Devon, Brisbane, 18,375 cs
Br str Devon, Adelaide, 10,250 cs ref, 25 cs ben
Br str Devon, Sydney, 33,250 cs
Br str Devon, Melbourne, 20 drs nap
Br str Roraima, Antigua, 400 cs
Br str Roraima, Domenica, 120 cs
Br str Roraima, St Lucia, 70 cs
Br str Roraima, Demerara, 2,500 cs, 5 bbls
Br str Roraima, Guadeloupe, 325 cs
Br str Roraima, St. Croix, 20 cs

July 25.

Br str Indralema, Sydney, 11,501 cs
Br str Indralema, Auckland, 100 cs
Br str Grecian Prince, Pernambuco, 11,200 cs
Br str Grecian Prince, Santos, 8,000 cs

July 26.

Am sch Jas Judge, Havana, 26,470 cs cde
Ger sh Theo Fischer, Liverpool, 11,819 bbls nap and ben
Br bk Brilliant, Yokohama, 141,852 cs
Br str Adirondack, Hayti, 33 cs
Br sh Celestial Empire, Sydney, 30,000 cs ref, 250 cs nap, 500 cs ben
Br sh Celestial Empire, Melbourne, 200 cs
Nor str Ydun, Cuba, 400 cs ref, 100 bbls cde
Br str Athos, Kingston, 3 bbls
Br str Athos, Port Limon, 3 cs nap

July 27.

Bg Fredricka Schepp, Porto Rico, 2,025 cs ref, 2 cs ben
Br str Trojan, Port Natal, 11,635 cs ref, 100 cs gas
Br str Trojan, Algoa Bay, 4,650 cs
Am str Mexico, Havana, 500 cs
Br str Trinidad, Bermuda, 103 bbls, 50 cs
Cub str, Curityba, Cuba, 5 bbls, 50 cs
Br str Castillian Prince, Montevideo, 6,500 cs
Br str Castillian Prince, Buenos Ayres, 20,500 cs
Am str Maracaibo, La Guayra, 100 cs, 1 bbl

July 29.

Am str Californian, Porto Rico, 100 cs gas, 3 cs ben, 25 cs nap
Br str Ventnor, Shanghai, 148,789 cs

July 30.

Br sh Johanna, Sourabaya, 65,000 cs

July 31.

Dtch str American, Amsterdam, 1,500,000 gls blk
Ger str Brilliant, Flushing, F O, 1,435,000 gls blk
Am sh Acme, Yokohama, 115,000 cs
Br bk Jordanhill, Melbourne, 17,130 cs

Aug. 1.

Den bg Freya, St Croix, 100 cs
Br sh Amphritite, Sydney, 20,000 cs
Br bk Nicanor, Desterro, 12,142 cs

Philadelphia.

July 26.

Br str Oranje Prince, Oxelosund, 817,944 gls blk

July 29.

Ital bk America, Lisbon, 21,000 cs, 300 bbls
Ger bk Standard, Stockholm, 8,705 bbls ref, 499 bbls nap

July 30.

Br str Suwanee, Hull, 1,068,725 gls ref blk, 164,022 gls resid blk

July 31.

Bk Matanzas, Havana, 294,751 gls cde blk
Ger str Manhattan, Savona, 1,400,000 gls blk
Br str Luciline, Dunkirk, 1,735,915 gls cde blk

Aug. 1.

Dtch str Ocean, Amsterdam, 1,176,078 gls blk

Baltimore.

July 30.

Br str Astrakhan, Antwerp, 1,545,000 gls blk

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

Following are the exports of petroleum from the port of New York (in gallons) during the past week and since Jan. 1, as also the exports during the corresponding period of last year:—

Refined.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time last year.
Aalborg	.....	464,100	255,352
Aarhuus	.....	870,000	445,650
Accra, W. C. A.	.....	30,000	20,000
Adelaide	98,400	1,734,532	856,400
Aden	.....	50,000	181,500
Alexandria	.....	539,000	487,500
Algiers	.....	380,160	304,880
Algoa Bay	45,300	597,650	359,396
Amsterdam	1,500,000	10,421,000	8,038,615
Anjier	.....	7,368,630	1,317,370
Antigua	4,000	36,684	296,109
Antofagasta	.....	34,000	23,500
Antwerp	.....	10,299,950	7,668,200
Arica	.....	5,000	12,000
Auckland	.....	372,050	638,525
Avonmouth	.....	6,950,000	4,900,000
Axim	.....	164,090	.....
Azores	.....	105,407	111,567
Bahamas	.....	5,121	5,108
Bahia	.....	1,260,510	1,267,840
Baracao	.....	3,102	280
Barbadoes	.....	226,150	253,011
Batavia	.....	.....	1,261,370
Baranquilla	.....	.....	47,000
Barrow	.....	1,215,000	.....
Beira	.....	5,500	22,000
Belfast	.....	.....	1,600,000
Belize	.....	26,250	98,390
Bermuda	5,767	252,291	155,499
Bluefields	1,500	59,385	65,978
Bocas del Toro	10,000	10,000	49,917
Bombay	.....	1,608,000	.....
Bonny	.....	43,000	35,000
Bordeaux	.....	.....	10,500
Bremen	.....	22,630	15,153
Bremerhaven	.....	2,380,000	1,275,000
Brisbane	176,400	1,234,800	346,720
Buenos Ayres	203,400	4,516,747	4,423,010
Cabedello	.....	110,500	.....

Calcutta		4,310,750	684,650
Caldera		2,500	1,000
Callao		176,500	293,500
Campeche		3,710	1,100
Canary Islands			264,250
C. Coast, W.C.A.		25,000	15,000
Cape Gracias		1,500	1,700
Cape Town		1,501,910	1,155,556
Cartagena		54,980	151,840
Carupano		23,700	1,450
Ceara		104,850	181,710
Ceiba		250	4,850
Cette			213,600
Chefoo		617,260	525,000
Christiansand		875,000	1,550,000
Ciudad Bolivar		60,940	25,150
Colombo		200,000	210,000
Colon	19,000	378,432	338,739
Conakry		20,000	
Copenhagen		1,425,150	1,906,500
Corinto		69,300	
Coro		23,820	17,370
Corn Island	200	11,697	
Corral		20,000	69,000
Cuba	9,566	810,203	137,720
Cumana		4,750	500
Curacao		88,160	123,067
Delagoa Bay		38,500	9,000
Demerara	25,250	308,700	315,192
Desterro	121,420	351,420	297,460
Domenica	1,200	17,670	15,040
Dover, f. o.		9,924,537	14,380,608
Dublin		2,600,000	1,800,000
Dunedin		223,440	21,600
Durban		18,500	
Dutch Guiana		129,000	172,500
East London		363,849	191,260
Esjberg			150,500
Etem		2,000	18,000
Flushing, f. o.	1,435,000	71,253,500	63,508,000
Foochow		710,890	
Forcados		45,000	
Fredericka		639,750	529,700
Freemantle		1,457,539	913,600
French Guiana		70,874	55,723
Frontera			100
Geestemunde			1,100,000
Gefle		479,045	675,900
Genoa			100
Gibraltar		133,150	212,600
Grenada		66,100	55,551
Greytown		111,700	106,875
Guadaloupe	3,250	245,950	130,050
Guanoco		1,028	
Guanta		11,400	3,000
Guayaquil		150,900	176,000
Hakodate			664,000
Halifax		20,750	236,971
Hamburg		4,311,500	1,240,000
Hayti	2,440	428,353	357,148
Havre		750	
H. Breton, N. S.			1,040
Hernosand		274,600	306,700
Hiogo		1,383,170	
Hodeidah		70,000	100,000
Hong Kong		9,982,770	13,808,690
Honolulu			410,000
Hull		1,200,550	3,745,000
Humacao			4,000
Iquique		2,000	1,500
Iquitos		500	
Jamaica	153	534,428	537,610
Junin			5,000
Koenigsberg			233,650
Kongo		60,000	
Lagos			166,000
La Guayra	1,050	321,030	297,475
Las Palmas		220,000	563,340
Lisbon		24,000	22,100
Liverpool		4,601,386	5,893,078
Livingston		1,500	7,640
London		21,237,754	24,022,997
Lyttleton		202,260	127,680
Lulea		197,479	266,800
Macassar		302,750	
Macelo		273,000	343,600
Madeira		20,000	20,000
Madagascar		260,000	
Madras		200,000	
Malta		80,000	50,000
Manaos		235,893	212,498
Manchester		5,467	5,300
Manila		641,460	
Maracaibo		119,723	96,660
Maranham		112,716	350,064
Martinique		157,520	178,300
Mauritius		160,630	
Melbourne	166,448	5,058,478	2,176,756
Molendo		14,000	15,250
Montevideo	62,000	1,569,688	1,512,256
Montreal			464,623
Montserrat		100	
Morocco			10,000
Mossel Bay		86,780	68,500
Naples		290,000	170,840
Nassau		71,220	72,681
Nassau, N. P.		1,532	3,000
Newcastle		14,000	
Nordenham			792,500
Old Calabar		112,000	120,660
Oporto		543,699	
Paimboeuf			113,000
Palembang		335,000	
Palermo			100,000
Pascasmayo		4,100	10,000
Para		821,294	1,059,498
Parahyba			177,000
Patras		6,250	
Payta		10,500	24,000
Penang			722,870
Pernambuco	142,000	1,489,580	1,579,900
Phillipville		80,000	
Pimental		9,000	30,000
Pisaqua		1,500	
Pisco		32,000	24,000
Plymouth			1,300,000
Port Chalmers		218,730	336,300
Port du Bouc			255,942
Port Elizabeth		62,720	91,500
Portishead		10,000	
Port Limon		54,551	73,851
Port Louis		297,660	
Port Natal	113,160	815,590	694,330
Port Said		20,000	
Porto Cabello		297,570	173,690
Porto Rico	20,250	423,744	492,702
Pozzuoli			135,300
Progreso	2,000	3,800	3,670
Puerto Barrios			15,382
Puerto Cortes		9,450	36,800
Punta Arenas		41,000	23,750
Rangoon		1,045,000	
Reunion			131,000
Rio G. do Sul		546,390	809,220
Rio Janeiro		1,763,271	2,986,000
Rosario		1,757,948	1,108,293
Rotterdam		26,466,000	26,381,350
Rouen			389,191
Saigon		1,007,940	2,069,680
Salaverry		28,000	27,500
Salt Pond			10,000
Samarang		1,108,330	2,560,400
San Andreas		5,413	4,736
San Domingo		268,576	258,809
San Fernando		43,300	13,600
Santos	130,000	1,855,250	1,523,000
Savanilla		24,402	259,600
Shanghai	1,487,890	26,541,220	18,346,300
Sierra Leone		18,000	20,000
St. Croix	1,200	34,655	37,459
St. John's, N. F.		310,583	515,724
St. Kitts		64,000	58,834
St. Lucia	700	36,984	44,249
St. Martins		5,100	4,350
St. Thomas		22,040	18,400
St. Vincent, C.V.		16,500	72,650
Sourabaya	650,000	2,648,540	3,199,500
Southampton		2,000	
South Shields		1,600,000	2,440,000
Stockholm			391,717
Sunderland			1,275,000
Sundsvall		1,010,910	753,150
Sydney	909,609	5,481,263	2,850,800
Talcahuano		1,351,100	276,250
Tampico		500	208
Tilt Cove		1,015	
Torcados			42,500
Trinidad		290,470	366,020
Trieste		6,000	3,000
Truxillo		6,300	19,000
Taintau		622,030	687,600
Tuborg		114,500	625,875
Turks Island		6,408	8,823
Valparaiso		1,623,750	2,877,750
Vera Cruz		4,500	7,870
Wellington		782,550	540,520
Yokohama	2,568,520	13,990,140	10,438,200
Zanzibar		399,000	954,010
Totals	9,918,073	305,668,684	283,146,817

Crude.

C. Bolivar		1,129	
Brisbane		10,000	
Cuba	5,226	5,426	304
Demerara			1,548
Havana	264,700	1,757,920	2,969,804
Hayti		50,000	
Manchester		500	
Melbourne			9,905
Porto Rico			74,020
San Domingo		50,000	
Totals	269,926	1,874,975	3,055,581

Naphtha.

Aalborg		99,250	
Adelaide	240	6,895	4,202
Algoa Bay		190	
Antigua			300
Auckland	960	29,872	16,850
Bahia		195	337
Belize			190
Bermuda		11,890	5,288
Bluefields	40	2,427	575
Brisbane		29,235	
Buenos Ayres		39,962	24,162
Canary Islands			1,000
Cape Town		4,430	3,525
Ceara		200	
Colon		1,200	
Coquimbo		30	
Coro		10	
Corral		20,000	
Cuba		2,584	2,586
Curacao		248	187
Dunedin			480
Durban		30	
East London		2,128	850
Fredericka			24,450
Freemantle		3,998	1,734
Fort Blaye		1,191,965	780,012
Guadaloupe		688	
Guayaquil			100
Havre		478,143	446,772
Hayti		2,714	2,050
Honolulu		400	400
Jamaica		2,516	330
Liverpool	590,850	1,607,295	1,645,271
Livingston		950	
London		2,218,438	1,873,119
Lyttleton		3,840	2,400
Maceio		475	
Manaos			67
Manila		1,000	150
Maracaibo		530	
Maranham		95	100
Melbourne	1,920	32,560	26,796
Montevideo		945	10,385
Mollendo		50	
Nordenham			1,070,000
Paimboeuf			50,470
Para		687	
Pernambuco		600	345
Port Chalmers		1,528	9,460
Portishead		429,985	
Port Limon	28	1,037	277
Port Natal	1,000	1,134	3,020
Porto Rico	1,300	2,910	3,820
Puerto Cortez			190
Rio Janeiro		735	1,920
Rosario		2,153	100
Rouen		835,580	196,954
San Domingo			200
Santos		2,000	2,000
Savanilla		70	
Shanghai		1,000	
Singapore		200	
St. Croix			185
St. Johns, N. B.		1,500	
St. John's, N. F.		508	502
St. Thomas			115
Stockholm			20,400
Sydney	7,300	67,250	91,699
Talcahuano		450	400
Trinidad			600
Tuborg			647,970
Valparaiso		3,050	1,900
Wellington		4,040	59,729
Yokohama		1,000	
Totals	603,738	7,136,905	7,037,354

FOREIGN MAILS.

The following table gives the date and time of closing the mails for foreign countries at the New York Postoffice. A star indicates that letters may be addressed per steamer named for the countries indicated. A dagger indicates that registered mails close at 6 p. m. on the previous day. In case of mails via steamers from Pacific ports the hour of closing is up to the date specified.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named below, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Mails for—	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at P. O. Regular.	Suppl.
Mexico	Seguranca	Aug. 5.	12 m.	—
Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands	Madiana	Aug. 6.	12.30 p. m.	1 p. m.
Jamaica (from Philadelphia)	Barnstable	Aug. 6.	11 p. m.	—
Jamaica (from Boston)	Adm. Farragut	Aug. 6.	6.30 p. m.	—
Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports	Advance	Aug. 6.	9.30 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
Europe, via Southampton	St. Paul	Aug. 7.	6.30 a. m.	—
Cuba, Campeche, Yucatan, Tabasco and Chiapas	Esperanza	Aug. 7.	12 m.	—
Inagua and Haiti	Belvernon	Aug. 7.	9.30 a. m.	—
Europe, via Queenstown*	Germanic	Aug. 7.	8.30 a. m.	10 a. m.
Belgium direct	Vaderland	Aug. 7.	10 a. m.	—
St. Kitts, British, Dutch and French Guiana	Uller	Aug. 7.	9 a. m.	—
Curacoa and Maracaibo*	Hildur	Aug. 7.	10 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
Brazil, Argentine Rep., Uruguay and Paraguay	Hevelius	Aug. 8.	12 m.	—
Jamaica (from Boston)	Admiral Schley	Aug. 8.	6.30 p. m.	—
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Lorenzo Marquez and Br. India, via Havre*	La Normandie	Aug. 8.	7 a. m.	—
Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg	Deutschland	Aug. 8.	7.30 a. m.	9 a. m.
Italy	Ligeria	Aug. 8.	12.30 p. m.	—
Mexico	Matanzas	Aug. 9.	12 m.	—
Newfoundland (from Philadelphia)	Carthagena	Aug. 9.	11 p. m.	—
Europe, via Queenstown	Campania	Aug. 10.	9.30 a. m.	11 a. m.
Netherlands	Statendam	Aug. 10.	7.30 a. m.	—
Scotland	Astoria	Aug. 10.	9.30 a. m.	—
Italy	Werra	Aug. 10.	10 a. m.	—
Fortune Islands, Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena and Greytown	Altai	Aug. 10.	9.30 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
Porto Rico, Curacoa and Venezuela	Philadelphia	Aug. 10.	9 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
Cuba	Mexico	Aug. 10.	10 a. m.	—
Haiti and Santa Martha	Andes	Aug. 10.	9.30 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
Matanzas, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara and Baracoa	Olinda	Aug. 10.	12.30 p. m.	—
Bermuda	Trinidad	Aug. 10.	1 p. m.	1.30 p. m.
Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippines, via San Francisco	City of Pekin	To Aug. 12.	6.30 p. m.	—
China and Japan, via Tacoma	Olympia	To Aug. 18.	6.30 p. m.	—
Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippines, via San Francisco	America Maru	To Aug. 5.	6.30 p. m.	—
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Maraposa	To Aug. 5.	6.30 p. m.	—
Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii, Fiji Islands, via San Francisco	Sonoma	To Aug. 17.	6.30 p. m.	—
China and Japan, via Vancouver	Emp. of Japan	To Aug. 13.	6.30 p. m.	—
Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via Vancouver	Warrimoo	To Aug. 17.	6.30 p. m.	—
China and Japan, via Seattle	Idzuma	To Aug. 14.	6.30 p. m.	—

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Pratt's Deodorized Stove Gasolene For use in Vapor Stoves. Made in accordance with the recommendations of the Vapor Stove Manufacturers and guaranteed not to smoke, smell or gum the burner.

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Wholesale Prices Current.

☞Our Quotations are those of Importers and Manufacturers, for original packages and large lots. For broken lots higher prices are asked.

Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, city, raw, in bbls	₩ gal.	.82 @.83
Boiled, in bbls		.84 @.85
Out of town, on spot		.78 @.79
Calcutta, raw, in bbls		.85 @—
Varnish oil, American		— @—
Calcutta		— @—
Cottonseed, crude, prime		— @—
" " f. o. b. bills		.28 @.29
crude, off quality		— @—
Yellow summer, prime		.38½@.39
Yellow summer, butter		.39 @.40
Yellow summer, off q'l'ty		.37 @.37½
White summer		.40 @.44
Yellow winter		.37½@.42
White winter		.42 @.44
Soap stock	₩ lb.	—@—
Olive	₩ gal.	.57 @.63
Olive soap stock		5½@ 5¾
Palm, red		5½@ 5½
Lagos		5½@ 5¾
Castor No. 3		.11 @.12
Cocoanut, Ceylon		5¾@ 6
cochin		7 @ 7¼
Corn		6.00@6.50
Mustard		.50 @.52
Peanut, white		—@—
yellow		.55 @.56
Rosin, first run	₩ gal.	15 @—
Second run		.17 @—
Third run		.18 @—
Fourth run		.21 @—
Rapeseed, in bbls., No. 1		.70 @.71
No. 2		.66 @.69

Animal and Fish Oils.

Black fish, crude	₩ gal.	.35 @.40
Bleached winter		.48 @.49
Cod, domestic, prime		.32 @.33
Newfoundland		.34 @.35
Degras, French	₩ lb.	4½@ 5
English		3¾@ 3¾
German		3½@ 3¾
Herring	₩ gal.	@—
Lard, prime		.69 @.70
Extra No. 1		.50 @.52
No. 1		.43 @.44
No. 2		.39 @.40
Menhaden, prime, crude		.23 @.24
Southern, prime		.21 @.23
Brown, strained		.28 @.29
Light, strained		.29 @.30
Bleached, winter		.31 @.32
Ex. bleached winter white		.34 @.35
Neatsfoot, white		.62 @.64
Prime		.52 @.53
Extra No. 1		.44 @.45
Dark		.40 @.42
20° cold test		— @—
30° cold test		.75 @.76
Red, Elaine		.34 @.35
Saponified	₩ lb.	4¾@ 5
Sea elephant, bleached winter	₩ gal.	—@.50
Natural winter		—@.46
Seal, bleached, refined		—@—
Sod, American		.28 @.29
English		.34 @.35
Sperm, crude		—@—
Natural spring		—@—
Natural winter		.61 @.62
Bleached spring		—@—
Bleached winter		.64 @.65
Tallow, prime		.52 @.53
Dark		.42 @.44
Whale, crude		—@—
Natural winter		—@.45
Natural spring		—@—
Bleached spring		—@—
Bleached winter		—@.47
Extra bleached winter		—@.51

Mineral Oils.

Black reduced, 20 gravity, 20@30 c. t.	9¾@10¼
29 gravity, 15 cold test	10¾@11¼
29 gravity, zero	11¾@12¾
Summer	9¼@ 9¾
Cylinder, light filtered	14¾@17¾
Dark filtered	11¼@15¾
Extra cold test	21¾@26¾
Dark steam refined	8¾@10¾
Natural, Franklin, 32 gravity	10¾@15¾
Smith's Ferry, 32@34 gravity	8¼@ 9¼
West Virginia, 29 gravity	22¾@24¾
Neutral filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	12¾@19¼
White, 33@34 gravity	21¾@23¾
32@34 gray, bloomless	13¾@18¾
32 gray, wool grade	11¾@14¾
Paraffine, high viscosity	.17 @24
903-907 sp. gr	12¼@12¾
903 sp. gr	11¼@11¾
883 sp. gr	9½@10
875 sp. gr	9¼@ 9¾
865 sp. gr	9¼@ 9¾
Red paraffine, No. 1	12¼@12¾
No. 2	11¼@11¾
Spindle No. 1, filtered	15¾@16¾
No. 1	12¾@13¾
No. 2	11¾@12¾
No. 3	10¾@11¾
No. 4	10¼@10¾

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

Calcutta cake, city	₩ ton..30.00@—
City domestic	.30.00@—
Western, in bags	.30.00@—
Cottonseed cake at Memphis	—@—
at New Orleans	.23.50@—
at Boston	.26.00@—
Cottonseed meal at Memphis	—@—
at New Orleans	.23.50@—
Corn cake	.21.00@—
meal	.21.00@—

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude	₩ lb.	4¾@ 5
refined, 120 m. p.		— @ 5½
125 m. p.		— @ 6½
130 m. p.		— @ 7½
135 m. p.		— @ 9
140 m. p.		.13 @13¼
Candles, adamantine, cs, 16 oz.	₩ lb.	10½@11
14 oz.		.11 @11½
paraffine, 4s. and 6s.		9½@10½
12s. 16 oz.		10½@11½
14 oz.		.11 @12
12 oz.		—@—
patent sperm, 4s. and 6s.		.38 @40
sperm, 4s. and 6s.		.33 @34
Stearic acid—		
plain 4s., 6s. and 8s.		11½@12
patent ends, 4s. and 6s.		12¼@13
cartons, 6 lbs. each		13½@14
Lard, spot, tierces		.8.40@8.85
export, pkgs.		.8.50@—
compound		.7 @ 7½
neutral		.9¼@ 9¾
Oleo, stearine		.9¼@ 9¾
Lard, stearine		.10¼@—
Tallow		.4¾@ 5¼
Stearic acid		.9 @ 9¼

Naval Stores.

Spirits turpentine, spot	₩ gal.	.36 @ 36½
Rosin, strained		— @1.40
Good strained		— @1.40
E		— @1.65
F		— @1.70
G		.1.75 @1.80
H		— @1.80
I		— @1.90
K		— @2.25
M		— @2.65
N		— @3.00
Window glass		— @3.35
W. W.		.3.70 @3.75
Tar, regular		— @2.25
oil, barrels		— @4.25
Pitch		.1.60 @1.75

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

White lead, American dry	₩ lb.	4¾@ 5
In oil		5¾@ 6½
English in oil		7¾@ 9¾
Litharge, American powdered		5½@ 6
English flake		8 @ 8½
Glassmakers'		7½@ 7¾
Red lead, foreign		7½@ 8¼
American		5¾@ 6
Orange mineral, American		8 @ 8¼
English		8½@11¼
French		.11 3-16@11¼
German		8½@ 9¼
China white		.10 @10¾
Flake white		.8 @10
Cremnitz white		.13 @17
Zinc white, Paris G. S., 50 bbls.	9% less	4 ₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.	9%	3 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls.	9%	1 ₩ ct
R. S., 50 bbls.	8%	4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.	8%	3 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.	8%	1 ₩ ct
Antwerp R. S., 50 bbls.	6½	4 ₩ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.	6½	2 ₩ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.	6½	1 ₩ ct
G. S., 50 bbls.	7%	4 ₩ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.	7%	2 ₩ ct
G. S., 10 bbls.	7%	1 ₩ ct
G. S. in poppy oil		.12 @12¾
R. S. in poppy oil		.10¾@11¼
American, extra dry		4¾@ 4¾
Florence, Green Seal		7¼@ 7¾
Florence, Red Seal		6¾@ 7¼
German		5¼@ 5¼

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40	₩ lb.	2.05 @2.75
Crocus martus, imported		2½@ 3½
standard American		1 @ 2½
Indian red, standard American		3 @ 3¼
English		4½@ 5½
Rose pink, American		8 @ 10½
English		8½@ 10
Tuscan red, English		7 @ 10
Turkey red, English		4 @ 6
Venetian red, English, prime, ₩ 100 lbs.		.1.80 @ 3
2d quality		.1.20 @ 2
American		80 @1.75
Vermilion, imported English, ₩ lb.		80 @ 95
American quicksilver, bulk		— @ 70
bags		— @ 71
Chinese		.1.05 @1.20
American		10 @ 40

BLACKS.

Bone	₩ lb.	2½@ 4
Carbon		8 @20
Drop, American		4 @ 7
English		7 @11
Ivory		.12 @21
Lamp, commercial		4½@ 6
refined		7 @12
calcined		.10 @20
fine spirit		.20 @35

BLUES.

Celestial	₩ lb.	4 @ 6
Chinese		.30 @35
Prussian		.28 @34
Prussian, foreign		.32 @36
Refiners'		.60 @70
Soluble		.30 @35
Ultramarine		.4 @20
Verditer		.25 @30

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powdered	₩ lb.	3½@ 7½
burnt lump		1¼@ 3
raw, powdered		3½@ 7½
raw, lump		1¼@ 3
American burnt and powd'd		1¼@ 2
raw		1½@ 2
Spanish brown		½@ 1
Umber, Turkey, burnt and powdered		2½@ 3½
burnt lumps		3½@ 4
raw and powdered		2½@ 3½
raw, lumps		2½@ 3
American burnt		1½@ 2
raw		1½@ 2
Vandyke brown, German		2¾@ 3½
American		1¾@ 2¾

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure	₩ lb.	.16 @20
extra		12 @15
super		7 @10
common		5 @ 6½
Paris, pure		.12¾@14½
in pulp		.14 @—
Verdigris, French		.28 @35

YELLOWS.

Chrome	₩ lb.	16¼@ 25
Ocher		1½@ 2
Dutch (washed)		4¾@ 5
French do		1¾@ 1¾
golden		3½@ 4½
domestic	₩ ton.	$10.00 @15.00

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white	₩ ton.	17.00 @20.00
foreign floated		.19.00 @21.00
domestic floated		.19.00 @20.00
off color		.14.50 @17.00
crude, No. 1		.9.00 @10.00
No. 2		.8.00 @ 8.25
No. 3		.7.75 @ 8.00
Blanc fixe	₩ lb.	2¼@ 2¾
Bronze powder		55 @ 2.50
Brocades		55 @ 1.50
Chalk	₩ ton.	2.50 @ 2.60
Clay, China, imported		.12.00 @17.50
domestic		.8.50 @10.00
Coal tar		.3.50 @ 4.00
Cobalt, oxide	₩ lb.	2.26 @ 2.50
Feldspar	₩ ton.	12.50 @16.00
Fuller's earth, lump	₩ 100 lbs.	75 @ 80
powdered		75 @ 80
Lithopone		5 @ 5½
Marble flour	₩ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
Manganese, car lots	₩ ton.	22.00 @60.00
jobbing	₩ lb.	3 @ 6
Magnesite, raw	₩ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
calcined, pow'd.	₩ lb.	— @ 1¾
Plaster	₩ bbl.	— @ 1.75
dentists'		— @ 2.00
Pumice stone, orig'l cks	₩ lb.	1¾@ 2
selected lumps in bbls.		4½@ 6
po'd pure, bbls.	₩ 100 lbs	1¾@ 1¾
Putty, in bulk		1¾@ —
12½ to 25-lb. tins		2¼@ —
1 to 5-lb. tins		3¼@ —
bladders		2¼@ —
Rottenstone, casks	₩ lb.	6 @ 7½
selected lumps		6 @ 20
powdered, in bbls.		3 @ 4
Silex	₩ ton.	12.00 @18.00
Smalt, German blue	₩ lb.	6 @ 10
super black		4 @ 7
Tale, American	₩ 100 lbs.	90 @ 1.10
French		1¼@ 1¾
Italian		1¾@ 6
Terra alba, American No. 1		65 @ 85
No. 2		45 @ 50
English		95 @ 1.00
French		95 @ 1.00
Whiting, commercial		40 @ 60
gilders'		45½@ 65
extra gilders'		55 @ 68
American, Paris		68 @ 75
English cliffstone		90 @ 1.10

Glues.

Extra white	₩ lb.	18 @ 22
Medium white		14½@ 16¾
Cabinet		11½@ 16
Low grade		9 @ 12
Foot stock, white		10 @ 12½
brown		7¼@ 10
Common bone		6½@ 8
Irish		12¼@ 16
French		12 @ 40
German hides		12¼@ 16
common		10 @ 12½

Varnish Gums.

Asphaltum, Cuban, prime	per lb.	4¼@—
Egyptian		5¾@ 6¼
Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned		.60 @75
Zanzibar, bold white		.60 @70
medium white		.50 @60
sorts		.46 @50
bean and pea		.32 @33
Manila, pale		.14 @16
bright amber		.10 @14
standard sorts		.8½@ 9
nubs, No. 1		.6 @ 7
No. 2		.5½@ 6
chips, No. 1		.5 @ 6
No. 2		.4½@ 5
Damar, Batavia		.12½@13½
Singapore		.8 @ 9
Kauri, standard		.26 @30
No. 2		.17½@19
No. 3		.13 @18
Chips		.15 @23
Dust		.5 @10
B. 1		.18 @19
B. 2		.10 @13
Brown chips		.6 @13
Brown dust		.4 @ 5
Double cross		.32 @35
Triple cross		.40 @42
Picture quality		.65 @75
Pale and fine selected		.50 @55
Sandarac		.14 @18

Window Glass.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE.

	AA	A	B	C
25 inch	32.00	26.75	25.50	24.00
34 "	33.50	29.00	28.75	25.50
40 "	36.00	30.00	28.00	26.50
50 "	37.50	31.75	29.50	....
54 "	38.75	32.75	30.00	....
60 "	40.00	34.75	31.00	....
70 "	42.75	38.50	33.75	....
80 "	48.75	44.50	38.50	....
84 "	52.00	47.50	41.75	....

DOUBLE.

	AA	A	B
25 inch	42.75	37.50	35.50
34 "	46.75	41.50	38.75
40 "	52.00	45.50	41.50
50 "	56.00	49.50	46.00
54 "	57.50	50.75	46.75
60 "	58.75	52.00	47.50
70 "	62.75	56.00	50.75
80 "	68.00	61.50	55.50
84 "	69.50	62.75	56.75
90 "	73.50	66.75	61.50
94 "	74.75	68.00	62.75
100 "	86.00	80.00	74.75

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not maxing more than 91 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 84 inches wide or wider, not making more than 110 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

Discounts—Car lots, 85 and 5 per cent. f. o. b. factory; lesser quantities, 80 and 20 per cent. ex store.

Metallic Paints.

Brown	₩ ton.	19 00@21 00
Red		16 50@20 00

Colors in Oil.

Black coach Japan	₩ lb.	.30 @35
in oil		.14 @18
drop		14 @ 18
lampblack		.12 @14
Blue, Chinese		.36 @40
Prussian		.32 @36
ultramarine		.13 @16
Brown, sienna, burnt		.10 @13
raw		.10 @13
Umber, burnt		9½@13
raw		9½@13
Vandyke, brown		9½@13
Green, chrome		.10 @13
Paris		— @24
Red, Indian		.11 @14
Venetian		6 @ 8
Yellow, chrome		.14 @18
ocher, French		6 @ 8

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, natural (cases)	₩ lb.	3.22½@ 3.25
as wanted		3.25 @ 3.27½
powdered		4.20 @ 4.25

Morphine.

Morphine, bulk	₩ oz.	1.70 @ 1.85
oz. vials		1.80 @ 1.95
⅛ oz. vials, 2½ oz. bxs		2.15 @ 2.20
⅛ oz. vials, 1 oz. bxs		2.00 @ 2.15

Codeine.

Codeine, pure, bulk, 10 oz.	₩ oz.	4.25 @ 4.40
ozs		4.30 @ 4.45
eights		4.50 @ 4.65

salts, 45c. per oz. less than pure.

Quinine.

Quinine, 100 oz. tins	₩ oz.	— @ 32
50 oz. tins		— @ 32½
25 oz. tins		— @ 33
5 oz. tins		— @ 34
1 oz. tins		— @ 37
Cinchonidia, bulk		.28 @ 31

Miscellaneous.

Acetanilid, in bbls	₩ lb.	21 @ 23
Acid, benzoic, true	₩ oz.	12½@ 13½
ex toluol	₩ lb.	40 @ 42
boracic, crystals, city		10¾@ 11¾
powdered, city		11¾@ 11¾
carbolic, drums		23 @ 25
bottles		28 @ 30
tins		26 @ 27
citric, domestic, barrels		37 @ 39½
kegs		37½@ 39½
imported		36 @ 38½
pyrogallic, 100 lbs., bulk		2.00 @ 2.20
10 lbs., bulk		1.90 @ 2.00
pounds		2.25 @ 2.45
salicylic		39 @ 40
Alcohol, 94 per cent	₩ gal.	2.49 @ 2.51
ref. wood, 95 per ct		— @ 60
97 per ct		— @ 65
purified		1.20 @ 1.50
Almond oil, sweet almond	₩ lb.	28 @ 54
peach kernels		18 @ 24
Aloin		40 @ 45
Ambergris, black	₩ oz.	15.00 @17.50
gray		25.00 @26.50
Ammonia, carb., domestic	₩ lb.	8½@ 8¾
foreign		9 @ 9¼
Antimony, needle		8 @ 8½
Areca nuts		8 @ 10
Balm of Gilead buds		— @ 30
Barium, chloride		1.67½@ 1.76
chlorate		— @ 28
nitrate		6½@ 7½
Barbadoes tar, in bbls	₩ gal.	— @ 40
Bay rum, bbls		1.20 @ 1.85
Beeswax, white, pure, per lb.		.38 @ 50
yellow		30 @ 32½
Bismuth, citrate		1.95 @ 2.05
subcarbonate		1.85 @ 1.90
subgallate		1.70 @ 1.75
subnitrate		1.65 @ 1.70
Blue pill		41 @ 42
Borax, in bbls		7½@ 7¾
in bags		7¼@ 7½
powdered		7½@ 8
Bromine, bulk		48 @ 53
Burgundy, pitch		2½@ 3
Caffeine		4.50 @ 4.60
Calomel, American		86 @ 88
English		— @ 1.10
Cantharides, Chinese		— @ 57½
powdered		— @ 65
Russian		62 @ 65
powdered		— @ 65
Carnauba wax, No. 1		17½@ 21
No. 2		15½@ 16½
No. 3		— @ 13½
Castor oil, city, bbls		12 @ 13
cases		12½@ 13½
Castile soap, white, pure		10¾@ 11
Marseilles		6½@ 7
green, pure		8½@ 10
ordinary		6 @ 6½
mottled, pure		6½@ 8
ordinary		4½@ 6
Ceresin, yellow		12½@ 14
white		14 @ 17
Chalk, precip		4 @ 6
Clo. hydrate, crusts, 28-lb. jar		.95 @ 1.00
crystals		1.00 @ 1.05

100 lbs., 5c. less.

Chloroform		.45 @ 55
Civet		1.95 @ 2.00
Clover tops, red		7 @ 8
Cocaine, muri, bulk	₩ oz.	5.50 @ 6.20
oz. vials		6.05 @ 6.25
Cocoa butter, 12 lb. bxs., per bx.		.43 @ 46
bulk		37½@ 39
Colocynth apples, Spanish	₩ lb.	14½@ 17
Trieste		36 @ 45
Codliver oil, Newf'dland	₩ gal.	65 @ 67½
Norwegian	₩ gal.	19.50 @23.50

Cologne, spirit, 190° ℔ proof gal.	1.33	@	1.55
Corrosive sublimate ....℔ lb.	77	@	79
Coumarin, refined	4.75	@	5.00
Creosote, beechwood	95	@	1.00
Cuttlefish, Trieste	21	@	23
Jewelers', small	40	@	42
Jewelers', large	80	@	85
Dragon's blood, mass	15	@	20
reeds	50	@	60
Epsom salts, per 100 lbs	90	@	1.25
Ergot, Russian	51	@	54
Spanish	58	@	60
Ether, 1880	—	@	62
washed	—	@	68
1890	—	@	62
Eucalyptol	1.25	@	1.35
Formaldehyde	16	@	17
Fusel oil, per gal	60	@	75
Gelatine silver, per lb	27	@	28
Gold	33	@	45
Glucose, 42 deg., per 100 lbs	—	@	1.65
45 deg., per 100 lbs	—	@	1.90
Glycerine, C. P., drums, per lb.	14½	@	15½
C. P., bbls	14¾	@	15¾
C. P., cans	15¾	@	17
Dynamite	13	@	13¼
Grains of Paradise	—	@	25
Grape sugar, 10 deg., per 100 lbs	—	@	1.50
Guarana, per lb	57½	@	60
Haarlem oil	2.10	@	2.20
Hypophosphite, lime	65	@	75
potash	65	@	75
soda	65	@	75
Iceland moss ....℔ lb.	5	@	6
Insect powder	14	@	25
Iodine, re-sublimed	2.70	@	2.75
Iodoform	3.00	@	3.05
Irish moss, ordinary	5	@	8
bleached	10	@	11
Isinglass, Russian	4.15	@	4.25
American	45	@	50
Japanese	—	@	60
Japan wax	6¾	@	7½
Kola nuts, African	6¼	@	7½
Licorice, mass, Greek	8	@	12
Spanish	17	@	24
stick, domestic	18¼	@	23½
foreign	23	@	26
Lithia, carb	3.05	@	3.15
Lupulin	18	@	25
Lycopodium	50	@	55
Manna, large flake	—	@	1.25
small flake	—	@	60
sorts	40	@	42
Menthol	3.80	@	3.85
Myrbane oil	7¾	@	8½
Musk, pods, Cab ....℔ oz.	5.00	@	6.00
Nepaul	—	@	—
Tonquin	8.50	@	16.00
grain, Cab	9.00	@	10.00
Canton, extra	—	@	1.00
Canton, good	18	@	20
Nepaul	—	@	17.00
Tonquin	16.50	@	22.00
Druggists'	15.50	@	16.00
Naphthaline, balls ....℔ lb.	2.75	@	2.90
flakes	2.60	@	2.75
Nitrate of silver	40	@	41½
Nux vomica	2½	@	3
Phosphorus	45	@	1.10
Pilocarpine ....℔ oz.	—	@	17.00
Poppy heads ....℔ lb.	15	@	18
Precipitate, red	96	@	98
white	1.01	@	1.03
Potash permanganate	11	@	13
Potassium, bromide, bulk	46	@	47
cyanide, bulk	25	@	26
iodide, bulk	2.05	@	2.10
Quicksilver	66½	@	68
Resorcin	1.40	@	1.75
Rochelle salts	17	@	17½
Salicine, bulk	3.75	@	3.85
Salol, bulk, 5 lbs. or over	—	@	1.30
1 lb. bots	—	@	1.40
½ lb. bots	—	@	1.45
¼ lb. bots	—	@	1.50
ounces	—	@	15
Santonine, crystals, 200 lbs.℔ lb.	5.00	@	5.05
100 lbs	5.10	@	5.15
50 lbs	5.15	@	5.20
25 lbs	5.20	@	5.25
Less	5.25	@	5.30
powdered, 10c. per lb. advance			
Seidlitz mixture	14	@	14½
Sesame oil, per gal	67	@	70
Soda, benzoate	44	@	48
salicylate	42	@	48
Spermaceti, block per lb	26½	@	27
cakes	28½	@	29
St. John's bread	2¼	@	2½
Strontia, nitrate	8	@	8½
Strychnine, crystals, bulk ℔ oz.	85	@	90
Sugar of milk, cob	15	@	16
powdered	12	@	13
Sulphur, roll	1.75	@	2.05
flour	1.85	@	2.05
Tamarinds ....℔ keg	2.05	@	2.25
Thymol, per lb	3.00	@	3.20
Vanillin ....℔ oz.	90	@	1.15
Venice turpentine ....℔ lb.	14	@	18
Zinc, chloride, gran	5	@	5½
sulphate	2½	@	2¾

Balsams.

Copaiba, Central American.℔ lb.	36	@	45
Para	45	@	50
solidifiable	45	@	47½
Fir, Canada ....℔ gal.	2.70	@	2.80
Oregon	62½	@	75
Gurjun ....℔ lb.	12½	@	15
Peru	1.35	@	1.40
Tolu	25	@	29

Barks.

Angostura ....℔ lb.	—	@	20
Bayberry	8½	@	9½
Black haw, of root, true	10½	@	12
of tree	7	@	9
Buckthorn	4½	@	5
Cascara sagrada	5	@	7
Cascarilla quills	8½	@	12
ordinary	6½	@	10
Canella	15	@	16
Cherry	4	@	6
Cinchona—red, quills	20	@	25
broken	15	@	18
yellow, quills	22	@	25
broken	15	@	18
Condorango	14	@	16
Coto	13	@	15
Cramp	5	@	6
Logwood, Jamaica	5½	@	6½
Elm	5	@	11
Meseron	3	@	10
Oak, red	3	@	4
white	3	@	—
Orange peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	3	@	4
sweet, Malaga, pieces	7	@	10
quarters	9½	@	10
sweet, Trieste	4¾	@	5¼
Prickly ash	8	@	10
Pomegranate, of fruit	9	@	11
of root	12	@	13
Quebracho	10	@	10½
Sassafras	6½	@	11
Simaruba	10	@	12
Soap, white	3½	@	4
crushed	4¾	@	6
Wahoo, of root	16	@	20
of tree	14	@	15
White Pine	—	@	4
White Poplar	3½	@	4
Wild Cherry	4	@	6
Witch Hazel	3	@	4

Beans.

Calabar ....℔ lb.	8	@	12
St. Ignatius	14	@	18
Tonca, Angostura	75	@	80
Para	30	@	35
Surinam	50	@	55
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	9.00	@	14.00
cuts	8.00	@	9.00
Bourbon, whole	4.50	@	8.50
Tahiti, whole	1.90	@	2.00

Berries.

Cubeb, whole ....℔ lb.	14	@	16
powdered	17	@	20
Fish (Coculus Indicus)	2½	@	3
Juniper	2½	@	2¾
Laurel	3½	@	4
Prickly ash	—	@	1.75
Saw Palmetto	6	@	8

Essential Oils.

Almond, bitter ....℔ lb.	3.75	@	5.75
artificial	75	@	1.50
sweet	17	@	85
Amber, crude	13	@	15
rectified	22	@	23
Anise	1.27½	@	1.35
Bay	2.10	@	3.50
Bergamot	2.00	@	2.20
Birch, sweet	1.45	@	1.50
Birch Tar, crude	14	@	15
extra	20	@	25
Cade	14	@	17
Cajeput	45	@	57½
Camphor	9	@	12
Caraway seed	1.10	@	1.40
Cassia	70	@	72½
Cedar leaf	68	@	80
wood	21	@	23
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	8.00	@	10.00
Citronella, drums	19	@	22
Cloves, cans	57½	@	60
bottles	65	@	67½
Copaiba	70	@	85
Coriander	5.00	@	11.00
Croton	1.00	@	1.10
Cubeb	1.15	@	1.20
Cummin	8.00	@	8.50
Erigeron	75	@	90
Eucalyptus, American	34	@	45
Australian	40	@	60
Fennel seed, sweet	60	@	1.25
bitter	45	@	1.00
Geranium rose, African	5.25	@	6.50
Turkish	3.25	@	4.00
French	6.00	@	12.00
Ginger	4.00	@	6.00
Gingergrass	1.10	@	1.50
Hemlock	28	@	40
Juniper berries—rectified	75	@	1.00
twice rectified	1.20	@	1.50
wood	25	@	35
Lavender, cultivated	1.50	@	1.75
flowers	1.10	@	1.30
aspic, pure	70	@	90
spike	60	@	75
garden	40	@	50
Lemon	90	@	1.05
Lemongrass, native	1.50	@	1.75
Limes, expressed	1.90	@	2.20
distilled	60	@	1.00
Linaloe	1.45	@	1.55
Mace, distilled	1.00	@	1.10
expressed	90	@	95
Malefern	1.50	@	1.75
Mustard, natural	4.50	@	5.50
artificial	2.25	@	2.75
Neroli, petale	40.00	@	—
bigarade	35.00	@	—
Nutmeg	90	@	1.10
Orange, bitter	2.00	@	2.25
sweet	1.20	@	1.55
Origanum	18	@	22
Patchouly, leaf	—	@	5.00
cultivated	—	@	6.00
Pennyroyal	1.30	@	1.35
Peppermint, tins	1.30	@	1.40
bottles	1.60	@	1.65
Petit grains, French	4.50	@	6.00
South American	2.50	@	2.80
Pimento	1.75	@	2.50
Rhodium	2.00	@	7.00
Rose ....℔ oz.	3.90	@	4.50
Rosemary flowers, French ℔ lb.	75	@	1.00
Trieste	40	@	50
Sandalwood, East India	3.50	@	3.75
West India	1.70	@	2.00
Australian	—	@	3.25
Sassafras, natural	37	@	40
artificial	30	@	32
Safrol	—	@	—
Savine	65	@	1.50
Spearmint	95	@	1.10
Spruce	32	@	36
Tansy	85	@	95
Thyme, red, French	96	@	1.00
white, French	95	@	1.10
Wintergreen, nat'l (sweet birch)	1.30	@	1.45
artificial	50	@	55
leaf	2.25	@	2.90
Wormseed—Baltimore	—	@	1.10
Wormwood, pure	5.00	@	6.00
Ylang ylang	40.00	@	75.00

Flowers.

Arnica ....℔ lb.	9½	@	11
Calendula, foreign	48	@	52
Chamomile, Roman	21	@	23
German, true	19	@	26
Hungarian	15	@	16
Insect	15	@	25
Lavender, ordinary	—	@	3
select	7½	@	9
Poppy, red	—	@	35
Rosemary	15	@	16
Saffron, American	14	@	20
Alicante	5.00	@	6.00
Valencia	6.25	@	6.50

Gums.

Aloes, Curacoa, in boxes ℔ lb.	4	@	4½
Cape	6	@	6½
Secotrine	16	@	24
Ammoniac	20	@	—
Arabics, firsts	48	@	53
seconds	31	@	34
thirds	25	@	26
fourths	20	@	22
siftings	13	@	13½
sorts	12½	@	16
Asafoetida	27	@	32
Benzoin	27	@	32
Camphor, American, barrels	60¼	@	—
cases	61	@	62½
ounces	62¼	@	63½
Japan	62	@	65
Chicle	34	@	38
Euphorbium	—	@	15
Galbanum	70	@	75
Gamboge, pipe	43	@	50
Gualac	16	@	30
Kino	45	@	50
Mastic	38	@	40
Myrrh	12	@	25
Olibanum, siftings	4	@	4½
sorts	6	@	7
tears	8½	@	9
Sandarac	15	@	18
Scammony, resin	—	@	2.25
Aleppo	2.75	@	2.90
Virgin	4.00	@	6.50
Senegal, picked	16	@	22
sorts	12½	@	15
Spruce	1.20	@	1.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	65	@	70
seconds	55	@	60
thirds	45	@	50
fourths	30	@	35
Turkey, firsts	75	@	85
seconds	50	@	60
thirds	40	@	45

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite ....℔ lb.	9	@	10
Althea	—	@	10
Bay	14	@	15
Belladonna	14	@	16
Buchu, short	32	@	34
leng	—	@	75
Cannabis Indica, tops	50	@	60
siftings	—	@	53
Coca, Huanoco	35	@	39
Truxillo	25	@	29
Coltsfoot	7	@	9
Conium	10	@	—
Deer tongue	3	@	4
Damiana	9	@	10
Digitalis	10	@	12
Doggrass	5½	@	7
Eucalyptus	3	@	5
Grindelia robusta	6	@	6½
Henbane (hyosciamus)	9	@	12
Horehound	6	@	6½
Jaborandi, long	15	@	17
round	10	@	15
Laurel	3	@	3¾
Lobelia	—	@	5½
Matico	10	@	14
Marjoram, German	17	@	18
French	9	@	10½
Pennyroyal	—	@	8½
Peppermint, American	—	@	10
German	25	@	45
Pichi, tops	13	@	16
Pulsatilla	22	@	23
Prince's pine	—	@	8
Rose, red	90	@	95
pale	10	@	11
Rosemary	—	@	4
Rue	13	@	16
Sage, Italian, picked	3½	@	3¾
Savory	3½	@	3½
Scull cap	18	@	20
Squaw vine	7	@	8
Senna, Alex, whole leaf	21	@	25
half leaf	12	@	20
siftings	6½	@	7
Tinnevelly	6	@	12
Stramonium	7½	@	8
Thyme	3¼	@	3½
Uva Ursi	4	@	4¼
Witch hazel	3½	@	3¾
Wormwood, foreign	5½	@	7
Yerba Santa	5	@	6

Roots.

Aconite, German ....℔ lb.	13	@	14
Alkanet	5½	@	6
Althea, whole	—	@	20
cut	25	@	30
Angelica, German	14	@	15
American	7	@	8
Arnica	10	@	14
Arrowroot, Bermuda, genuine	35	@	40
St. Vincent, bbls	7	@	7½
cans	8½	@	9
Belladonna, Atropa	10	@	11
Berberis Aquifolium	9	@	10
Bitter	—	@	16
Blood	5	@	6
Blueflag	6½	@	6¾
Byronia	11	@	12
Burdock	7	@	8
Calamus, bleached	25	@	30
unbleached	7	@	12
Cohosh, black	3½	@	4½
blue	—	@	5
Colchicum	7½	@	9
Colombo	8	@	12
Culvers	7	@	8
Dandelion, German	7	@	8
Galangal	7	@	8
Gelsemium	5½	@	6½
Gentian	4	@	4½
Ginseng, Southern	4.00	@	6.00
Northern	6.00	@	7.50
Northwestern	5.00	@	5.50
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	9	@	12
bleached	12½	@	14
Golden seal	57½	@	60
Hellebore, white	6	@	6½
black	5	@	6
powdered	7	@	7½
Hydrangea	—	@	5
Ipecac, Rio	2.75	@	2.85
Cartagena	1.70	@	1.80
Jalap	12	@	14
Kava Kava	—	@	12
Lady Slipper	—	@	14
Licorice in bales	3½	@	4
selected, bundles	7½	@	10
Lovage, American ....℔ lb.	—	@	30
German	9	@	10
Mandrake	4	@	4½
Musk, Russian	13	@	18
Orris, Florentine, bold	9½	@	10½
small	7½	@	10½
Verona	4½	@	6
Fingers	60	@	65
Pareira brava	8½	@	9
Pellitory	15	@	16
Pink	20	@	22
Pleuresy	9	@	10
Poke	3½	@	4½
Rhatany	12	@	15
Rhubarb, Canton	30	@	40
Shensi	55	@	60
high dried	17½	@	25
clippings	15	@	25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	28	@	33
Mexican	7½	@	8
Senega, Southern	53	@	57
Western	36	@	38
Serpentaria	40	@	42
Skunk cabbage	7½	@	8
Snake, Canada	19	@	24
Virginia	—	@	40
Stillingia	4½	@	5
Stone	4	@	5
Squills	3½	@	4
Unicorn, false	30	@	35
true	—	@	16
Valerian, German	15	@	16
Belgian	5½	@	6
English	18	@	20
Wild Yam	5½	@	6
Yellow Dock	—	@	4½
Zedoary	9	@	10

Seeds.

Anise, Italian, sifted ....℔ lb.	7½	@	8½
Russian	4½	@	5
star	18	@	19
Canary, Sicily	2½	@	2¾
Smyrna	2¼	@	2½
Caraway, Dutch	6	@	6¼
Cardamoms, bleached	55	@	85
decorticated	60	@	65
Celery	6¾	@	7
Colchicum, German	42	@	45
Conium	7	@	7½
Coriander, natural	3½	@	3½
bleached	4	@	4¼
Cummin, Malta	9½	@	10
Fennel, German	10½	@	12
Italian	5	@	6
Flax, per bbl	—	@	7.00
ground, per lb	3½	@	4
Fenugreek	2	@	3¼
Guinea grains	15	@	16
Hemp, Russian	2½	@	3
Larkspur	35	@	40
Lobelia	—	@	30
Millet	2	@	2¼
Mustard, brown, Bari	4½	@	5¼
California	4½	@	5
German	4	@	5
Sicily	4	@	5
Trieste	7½	@	8
yellow, California	6	@	6½
English	6½	@	7
German	4½	@	5
Poppy, blue	4½	@	5
Quince, German	38	@	42
Rape, English	—	@	4¾
German	3½	@	3¾
Domestic	3	@	3¼
Sabadilla	12	@	14
Stavesacre	10½	@	11
Stramonium	—	@	9
Strophanthus, green	1.10	@	1.25
brown	80	@	85
Sunflower	2¼	@	2½
Worm, Levant	7	@	8
American	9½	@	10

Shellac.

D. C. ....℔ lb.	26	@	27
Diamond I.	22	@	23
V. S. O.	20	@	23
Triangle G.	21	@	22
S. O. S.	18	@	19
S. S. O.	18	@	19
S. D.	18	@	19
T. N.	15	@	16
Garnet A. C.	14½	@	15
Button	22	@	23
Bleached	16	@	18
No. 2 Orange	17	@	18

Spices.

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 ....℔ lb.	20	@	21
broken	12½	@	13
Canton, matted rolls	7¾	@	8
broken	4¼	@	4¾
cases	10	@	10¼
Saigon, rolls	47	@	50
broken	33	@	34
buds	24	@	25
Cloves, Amboyna	11½	@	12
Zanzibar	7¾	@	8
stems	3	@	3¼
Ginger, African	7¾	@	8
Calcutta	7½	@	7¾
Cochin, A. B. C.	8¾	@	9
D.	7½	@	7¾
Jamaica	8½	@	9½
Mace, Banda	40	@	41
Batavia	30	@	31
Penang	39	@	40
Nutmegs, 110's	23	@	24
Pepper, black, Acheen	11½	@	11¾
Singapore	12¾	@	13
W. C. Sumatra	12	@	12¼
white, Penang	17¼	@	17½
Singapore	19½	@	19¾
red, capsicums	9½	@	11
Zanzibar	10¾	@	11
Pimento, Jamaica, prime	5¾	@	6
grinding	5½	@	5¾

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.

Alkali, 48 per cent., Solvay, ℔ 100 lbs.	90	@	95
ammonia, high test	77½	@	85
Bleach over 35 per cent	1 90	@	2 10
Salt cake	75	@	85
Soda, ash, carb., 48 per cent	—	@	—
high test	85	@	90
caustic, 48 per cent	—	@	—
Newcastle, 48 per cent	—	@	—
high test	—	@	—
Soda, bicarb., English	2 50	@	2 60
American	1 85	@	2 25

Caustic, domestic, ₩ 100 lbs.			
60 per cent.	1 95	@	2 00
70 per cent.	1 90	@	1 95
74 per cent.	1 90	@	1 95
foreign, 60 per cent.	—	@	—
70 per cent.	—	@	—
74 per cent.	—	@	—
76 per cent.	—	@	—
powdered, granulated, ₩ 100 lbs.—			
60 per cent.	2 75	@	2 80
70 per cent.	2 85	@	2½
74 per cent.	3 00	@	3¼
A. C. P.	3¼@		3½
Sal. English	67½@		70
American	55	@	65

Acids.

Acid, acetic ₩ 100 lbs.	1 62½@		4 00
chemically pure ₩ lb.	20	@	21
oxalic	5½@		6
pyroligneous	9	@	10
sulphuric, 60 deg., ₩ 100 lbs	1 05	@	1 40
66 deg.	1 30	@	1 55
bulk, 50 deg.	14 00	@	16 00
muriatic, 18 deg.	1 45	@	1 75
20 deg.	1 60	@	2 05
22 deg.	1 75	@	2 75
aqua fortis, 36 deg. ₩ lb.	3½@		4½
38 deg.	4	@	4½
40 deg.	4½@		4¾
42 deg.	4¾@		4¾
nitric, 36 deg.	4½@		4¾
38 deg.	4¾@		5
40 deg.	4¾@		5½
42 deg.	4¾@		5½
tartaric crystals	28	@	28½
powdered	28½@		29

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Acetate of lime, gray.. ₩ 100 lbs.	1 55	@	1.60
brown	1 05	@	1 10
Alum, lump	1 75	@	1 80
ground	1 85	@	1 90
porous	1 85	@	1 90
Argols, plates ₩ lb.	—	@	—
red..	2½@		2¾
Arsenic, white	3¾@		4
red	7	@	7½
Brimstone, crude, 2ds. ₩ ton.	21 75	@	22 50
3ds.	19 75	@	21 00
Cream tartar, crystals, p.c. ₩ lb	19½@		19¾
powdared, 99 p.c.	19¾@		20
Chlorate of soda	9	@	9¾
Chloride of calcium	75	@	80
Copperas	55	@	60
Glauber salts	75	@	85
Nitrate of lead	6¾@		7¼
soda	1 90	@	1 97½
Sugar of lead, brown	6	@	6¼
white	8	@	8¼
Saltpeter, crude	3¾@		3½
refined	4¼@		5¼
Sulphate, alumina	1¾@		1¼
Vitriol, blue	4½@		4¾

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

Ashes, pot, 1st sorts ₩ lb.	4½@		5
pearl	5½@		5½
Potash, chlorate	5½@		5½
powdered	5½@		5¾
Carb.	4½@		5¼
caustic	6	@	7
dbl. m're salt. 48@53%.	1 12	@	1 14
dbl. m'ure salt. 48@53%.			
less than 25 tons.	28 00	@	33 00
sulph. of. basis 90@98%.	2 11	@	2 14
90@98%, less than 25 tons.	40 00	@	42 00
Kainit, 25% S. of P. ₩ ton.	8 80	@	9 30
less than 25 tons.	9 05	@	9 55
Sylvinit, 35@37% P. ₩ unit.	35	@	41
Aq. am'a (in obys) 16 deg. ₩ lb.	3	@	3½
18 deg.	3¾@		4
20 deg.	4¾@		4½
26 deg.	5¼@		6¼
Ammonias, sal., gray	5¾@		6
granulated	5¾@		6
lump	8¾@		—
Ammonia, sulphate	2 70	@	2 72½
Potash, muriate. ₩ 100 lbs.	1 85	@	1 86½
less than 25 tons.	38 00	@	42 00
Ammoniates, etc.:			
Blood, dried, red. ₩ unit.	2 20	@	2 25
low grade	—	@	—
Concentrated tankage	17 00	@	—
Bones, rough ₩ ton	19 50	@	—
ground	20 00	@	21 00
Bone meal	18 00	@	19 00
Bone black, refuse	18 00	@	20 00
Fish, guano, dried	23 50	@	24 00
acidulated	13 00	@	13 50
Phosphate rock, f. c. b. Char'n..	7 00	@	7 50
Tenn	2 50	@	4 00
Acid phosphate	60	@	65

Dyestuffs.

Acid, gallic ₩ lb.	60	@	65
Acid, picric, best crystals	40	@	45
tannic, commercial	34	@	37
crystals	82½	@	85
Acetate of soda	4¼@		4½
Albumen, egg	39	@	59
blood	14	@	17
Alizarine, red	15½@		16½
Aniline oil	8¾@		9
salt, crystals	8	@	8½
Annatto	8	@	12
fine	25	@	—
seed	—	@	5
Antimony, oxymuriate	4	@	6
salt, 65%	16	@	17
47%	13½@		15
tartar emetic	22½@		30
Bichloride tin, 30 deg.	9½@		11
50 deg.	11¾@		13
Bichromate of potash, Scotch	—	@	9
American	8¼@		8½
Bichromate of soda	6¾@		6½
Bisulphate of soda	1½@		2¼
Carmine of indigo	60	@	75
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	16	@	17
black	20	@	21
gray black	23	@	24½
Cudbear, French	12	@	18
concentrated	23	@	25
English	10	@	18
Cutch, mat.	4¼@		5
refined	4¾@		5½
refined, in boxes	5½@		6¾
Dextrine, imported	5½@		6½
domestic	4¾@		5¾
corn	2 60	@	2¾
Divi Divi ₩ ton.	40 00	@	44 00
Flavine ₩ lb.	23	@	42
Fustic stick ₩ ton.	12 00	@	20 00
young root	32 00	@	36 00
Gambier ₩ lb.	5	@	5¼
Cube No. 1	6¾@		6¾
No. 2	5¾@		5¾
Garancine	6	@	8
Hypo. of soda, Am., cks. ₩ cwt.	1 80	@	2
kgs.	1 90	@	2 13½
German, cks.	2 00	@	2 20
kgs.	2 20	@	2½
Indigo, Bengal, low grade.. ₩ lb.	65¼@		70
medium	71	@	80
high grade	85	@	1 00
Kurpahs, medium to good	60	@	65
higher grade	67½@		90
Guatemala	40	@	80
Manila	43	@	45
Madras	42	@	44
J (Synthetic)	—	@	38
Indigotine	95	@	1 80
Logwood stick ₩ ton.	15 00	@	22 00
roots	16 00	@	17 50
Madder, Dutch ₩ lb.	8	@	10
French	6	@	7½
Myrabolans	2¼@		2½
Muriate of tin, 36 deg.	—	@	10
52 deg.	—	@	16
Nitrate of iron, commercial	1¼@		1¾
true	4	@	4½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	13	@	13½
Chinese	13½@		14
Persian berries	6	@	8
Prussiate of potash, yellow	13½@		14
red	37	@	40
Prussiate of soda	10½@		12
Phosphate of soda	2½@		3½
Quercitron ₩ ton.	18 00	@	21 00
Sago flour ₩ 100 lbs.	2 90	@	3 00
Salts of tartar ₩ lb.	5½@		7
Silicate soda	1	@	1½
Soluble oil, 50 per cent.	6½@		7
75 per cent.	11	@	12
Starch, corn, pearl, in bbls.	2 08	@	—
in bags.	1 98	@	—
potato	3½@		3¾
rice	7½@		9
wheat	4½@		5½
Stannate of soda	10	@	18
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1 ₩ ton.	50 00	@	51 00
No. 2	—	@	47.00
Virginia	43 00	@	50 00
Tapioca flour ₩ lb.	3¼@		3¾
Tin crystals	23	@	24½
Turmeric, Bengal	7	@	7¾
Aleppo	7¼@		8
Chinese	7	@	7½
Cochinga	7¼@		7¾
Vanadiate ammonium ₩ oz.	—	@	60
Zinc dust ₩ lb.	5¾@		5½

Chipped Dyewoods, Etc.

Barwood ₩ lb.	2	@	2¼
Camwood	6	@	8
Fustic	1½@		2
Hypernic	3	@	3½
Logwood, Campeche	1¼@		1¾
Red sanders		@	4

Extracts.

Archil, double ₩ lb.	8	@	13
concentrated	9	@	15
Barberry, French	22	@	28
Chestnut	2½@		3
Oak	3½@		4
Hemlock	2½@		2¾
Fustic, solid	8	@	10
liquid, 51 deg.	6	@	9
Gall	13	@	17
Indigo	7	@	20
Logwood, solid	8	@	12
liquid, 51 deg.	5	@	10
42 deg.	4	@	6
crystals	15	@	25
Quebracho, solid	4¾@		5½
51 deg.	3¼@		5
42 deg.	3	@	4
Quercitron	3	@	3¼
Persian berry	8½@		12
Sumac	3¾@		7

Comparative Prices.

On Aug. 5, 1898, 1899 and 1900.

Chemicals.	1900.	1899.	1898.
Bleaching powder	$1.50	$1.25	$1.50
Brimstone, 3ds	20.00	20.50	18.75
Caustic soda, 70 p. c.	1.85	1.50	1.50
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	2.25	1.85	1.80
Sal soda, Am.	.70	.70	.55
Soda ash, 48 p. c. carb.	1.20	.90	.75
Soda, ash, 48 p.c.caustic	—	1.50	1.50
Soda, alkali, 48 p. c.	.90	.95	.65
Soda, nitrate	1.82½	1.62½	1.45
Cream tartar, crystals	.23	.22¾	.24½
Muriate of potash	1.83	1.78	1.78
Chlorate of potash	.09½	.09¼	.09¼
Kainit	9.05	8.70	8.80
Paints.			
White lead in oil	.06	.05¾	.05¼
Litharge, Am., pow'd	.06	.05½	.04¾
Prais green	.12½	.11	.14½
Orange, mineral	.08¼	.07¾	.07¼
Ven. red, English	1.80	1.75	1.50
Ven. red, American	.80	.80	.60
Barytes	17.00	18.00	12.00
Whiting, commercial	.42	.42½	.35
Drugs.			
Opium	3.35	3.05	3.75
Morphine, domestic	1.90	1.95	2.10
Quinine	.35	.32	.20
Alcohol	2.37	2.44	2.37
Borax, city	.07½	.07¼	.07
Beans, tonca (Aug.)	.70	.75	1.25
Cubeb, XX,	.12	.06	.06
Cuttlefish	.24	.13	.07¾
Glycerine, C. P., drums	.14½	.12½	.12¾
Oil, castor, city	.12½	.10¾	.12
Oil, cassia	.95	.95	1.15
Oil, codliver, Nor.	22.50	19.50	25.00
Oil, peppermint, tins	.80	.85	.85
Oil, sassafras	.36½	.32	.31
Quicksilver	.67½	.59½	.56
Asafoetida	.18	.16	.15
Gum arabic, sorts	.14¼	.16¼	.17
Camphor, bbls.	.59½	.43¾	.53½
Shellac, D. C.	.27	.26	.26
Senna, Alex. Nat'l	.23	.24	.15
Senega root	—	.27	.30
Ipecac	3.00	3.85	2.30
Jalap	.12	.12	.10
Canary seed, Smyrna	.02¼	.03	.02
Caraway seed, Dutch	.06¾	.05½	.05
Mustard seed, Cal., yel.	.05½	.04¼	.05½
Rape seed, German	.02¾	.03½	.03
Oils.			
Cottonseed, prime, S.Y.	.35½	.26	.23½
Olive, Sicily	.57	.52	.50
Cocoanut, Ceylon	.05¾	.05¾	.05¼
Lard, prime, city	.55	.42	.45
Oil, cake, Western	27.50	24.00	22.00
Menhaden, prime, cde.	.25	.23	.23
Whale, bl'ch'd, winter	—	—	.53
Sperm, bl'ch'd, winter	.62	.60	.70
Linseed, domestic	.67	.39	.35
Spirits turpentine	.43	.48½	.28
Dyestuffs.			
Bichromate potash, Am	.09	.09½	.09¾
Cochineal, Teneriffe, S.	.22	.23	.23
Cutch, bag	.05¼	.04	.03½
Gambier	.04½	2.75	2.70
Indigo, Bengal, h. gds.	.90	.85	.90
Prussiate, potash, yel.	.18¾	.18¾	.15½
Starch, corn	1.60	1.50	1.35
Sumac, Sicily, prime	55.00	59.00	42.00

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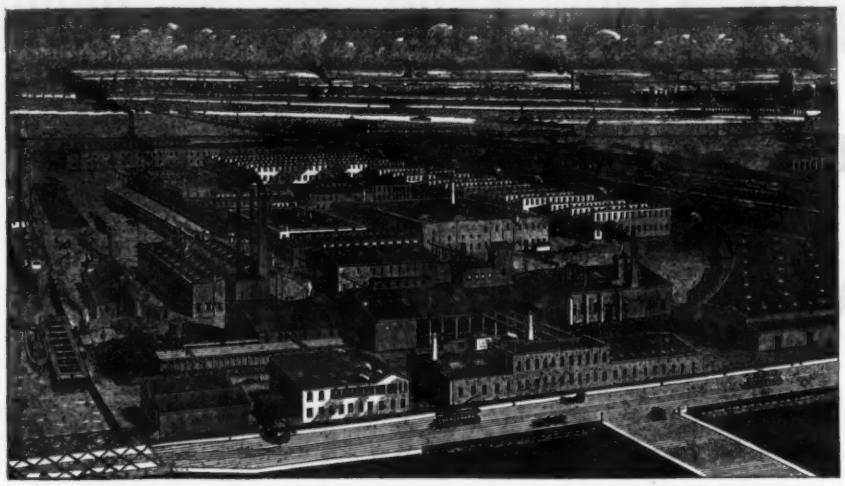

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ACID BORACIC, crystal and powder.
ACID OXALIC, German.
ACID SALICYLIC, pure.
AMMONIA, Carbonate.
ANTIMONY, Japan, Needle.
CALCIUM CHLORIDE.
CERIUM OXALATE.
CHLORAL HYDRATE, crystals and crusts.
FORMALDEHYDE.
MAGNESIA CARBONATE.
MAGNESIUM, Metallic powder.
POTASH CHLORATE, American and English.
POTASH, CYANIDE, Beckton.
POTASH PERMANGANATE.
ALOIN, pure light yellow.
AMYL ACETATE, pure.
ARROW ROOT.
BARBADOES TAR.
DEXTRINE, light yellow.
GUARANA.
CAMPHOR, refined.
ARNICA FLOWERS.
LYCOPODIUM.
MENTHOL.
NAPHTHALINE, all kinds.
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SASSAFRAS OIL.
ACONITE ROOT, German.
JALAP ROOT.
SUGAR OF MILK.
BENZOLE, all grades.
CARBOLINEUM.
CREOSOTE OR DEAD OIL.
FERNOLINE.
GUMS, ELEMI, SANDRAC, ETC.
COPPER CARBONATE.
NAPHTHA, refined coal tar.
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FUSEL OIL, crude or refined.
MIRBANE OIL.
OLIVE OIL, Malaga.
REFINED RAPE OIL.
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THE GAS LIGHT & COKE CO., London, Coal Tar, Creosote, Cyanide, Yellow Prussiates, Naphthalene, Carbolic Acid, &c.
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J. B. LAWES & CO., London, Citric and Tartaric Acids.
THOMAS TYRER CO., London, Phosphoric Acid, Hypophosphites.
MARENGO CREAMERY & SUGAR OF MILK CO., Sugar of Milk.
CHARLES LOWE CO., Manchester, Carbolic and Cresylic Acids.
JULIUS GROSSMAN, HAMBURG, Refined Camphor, &c., &c.

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President—G. M. Vial, Chicago.
Vice-Presidents—F. G. Elliott, Philadelphia; A. M. Hughes, Kansas City.
Secretary—G. Van Ness Person, Chicago.
Treasurer—A. Sherwood, Cleveland.
Auditor—Charles T. Pierce, New York.
Directors—New England, F. H. Newton, Boston; St. Louis, A. A. Eberson; New York, S. V. V. Huntington; Chicago, George E. Van Woert; Detroit, Boutell; Cincinnati, W. H Miller; Philadelphia, H. E. Yarnall; Pittsburgh, Chas. G. Wettach; Kansas City, H. D. Cutler; Cleveland, W. D. Foss; Minnesota, W. S. Flynt, of St. Paul; Indianapolis, L. H. Sargent; Buffalo, McLennan; Louisville, A. O. Goshorn; Richmond, R. C. Worthington; Toledo, Henry A. Lacy.

PAINT GRINDERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Organized May 8, 1899.)

President—W. L. Davies, Detroit.
Vice-Presidents—F. G. Elliott, Philadelphia; Ludington Patton, Milwaukee.
Treasurer—A. G. Cox, Chicago.
Secretary—D. Van Ness Person, Chicago.
Directors—N. Gregg, St. Louis; W. W. Lawrence, Pittsburgh; A. Burdsal, Indianapolis; M. I. Waugh, Lincoln, Neb.

PAINT AND OIL CLUB OF NEW ENGLAND.

(Organized Feb. 23, 1884.)

President—Norris S. Wilson, Boston.
Vice-President—J. William Rice, Providence.
Secretary—C. W. Willis, Boston.
Treasurer—William S. Cutler, Boston.
Directors—F. H. Newton, Boston; S. G. King, Boston; R. D. Archer, Boston; Geo. B. Dexter, Boston; Leander Fobes, Portland; M. W. Brownell, New Bedford; J. Russell Marble, Worcester.

PAINT AND OIL CLUB OF PORTLAND.

(Organized Nov. 28, 1884.)

President—Frank M. Brown.
Vice-President—Edward A. Hay.
Secretary and Treasurer—Edward S. Everett.
Executive Committee—W. L. Blake, George L. Fogg, J. E. Goold.

PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB OF NEW YORK.

(Organized Feb. 26, 1887.)

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Vice-President—John Dohse.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. B. Templeton.
Executive Committee—John M. Peters, Carl Merz, Wm. E. Lucas, L. C. Gillespie, Jr., Geo. W. Baily, H. L. Waldo, and the officers.

THE PAINT AND DRUG CLUB OF PITTSBURGH.

(Organized May 24, 1887.)

President—Chas. F. Nevin.
Vice-President—Geo. A. Kelly, Jr.
Secretary—Geo. F. Smith.
Treasurer—C. F. Wells, Jr.
Executive Committee—Composed of the officers.

PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB OF CHICAGO.

(Organized May 31, 1887.)

President—Chas. E. Field.
Vice-President—George M. Vial.
Secretary—D. Van Ness Person.
Treasurer—W. H. Leonard.
Executive Committee—F. W. Rockwell, M. L. Barrett, George A. Martin.

ST. LOUIS PAINT, OIL AND DRUG CLUB.

(Incorporated June 1, 1887.)

President—W. H. Gregg, Jr.
Vice-President—Geo. B. Merrell.
Secretary—James A. Venable.
Treasurer—Fred Westerbeck.
Directors—W. H. Baker, C. W. Blow, D. P. Daugherty, A. A. Eberson, M. H. Stearns.

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(Organized Oct. 21, 1887.)

President—William Waterall.
Vice-President—W. H. Wetherill.
Secretary—George B. Heckel.
Treasurer—S. K. Felton.
Executive Committee—Howard B. French, Charles H. Howell, Edward F. Beale, F. G. Elliott.

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(Organized Nov. 12, 1889.)

President—John Schroeder.
Vice-President—W. L. Stevenson.
Secretary—Fred. B. Kay.
Treasurer—Frank Weisberger.
Directors—Ford K. Rogers, Thomas Neal, A. A. Boutell.

THE CINCINNATI PAINT CLUB.

(Organized Dec. 21, 1889.)

President—C. Edgar Wilson.
Vice-President—Geo. R. Ebersole.
Secretary—Louis C. Widrig.
Treasurer—J. Gordon Taylor.
Board of Control—Robt. McF. Smith, W. C. Peale, A. S. Boyle.

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(Organized March 7, 1890.)

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Vice-President—F. E. Ritchie.
Secretary—M. J. Waugh.
Treasurer—S. B. Hayden.
Executive Committee—C. F. Weller, Wm. Cummings, C. J. Daubach and officers.

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(Organized March 13, 1890.)

President—Geo. W. Evans.
Vice-President—E. C. Hunt.
Treasurer—E. C. Hamill.
Secretary—C. A. Campbell.
Directors—L. L. Roby, A. C. Hunt, George Evans and officers.

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(Organized March 26, 1890.)

President—A. M. Montignani.
Secretary—Samuel M. Wood.
Treasurer—S. B. Kraus.
Executive Committee—Composed of the officers.

MILWAUKEE PAINT, OIL AND DRUG CLUB.

(Organized Nov. 6, 1890.)

President—Charles Baumbach.
Vice-President—J. E. Patton, Jr.
Secretary—George F. O'Neill.
Treasurer—Charles A. Meissner.
Executive Committee—C. H. O'Neill, David Hecht, J. E. Patton, Jr.

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(Organized Sept. 3, 1891.)

President—W. A. Harshaw.
Vice-President—M. S. Clapp.
Secretary and Treasurer—E. F. Van Zandt.
Board of Directors—A. Sherwood, J. F. Grace, F. H. Palmer, A. M. Parks.

SAN FRANCISCO PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB.

(Organized March 29, 1893.)

President—J. P. Jourdan.
Vice-President—J. O. Law.
Secretary—Saul Magner.
Treasurer—G. Ammerup.
Board of Directors—Charles M. Yates, R. R. Nason, S. H. Brown.

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(Organized —— ——.)

President—G. A. Archer, St. Paul.
Vice-President—E. J. Moles, Minneapolis.
Secretary—H. P. Barclay, St. Paul.
Treasurer—J. B. Moffett, Minneapolis.
Executive Committee—C. B. Lyon, W. A. Ramsey, W. D. Flynt.

BUFFALO PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB.

(Organized Sept. —, 1899.)

President—J. W. Daniels.
Vice-President—W. H. Kestin.
Secretary—Chas. W. Wright.
Treasurer—Chas. A. Fritzsche.
Executive Committee—

LOUISVILLE PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB.

(Organized Feb. 8, 1900.)

President—A. O. Goshorn.
Vice-President—J. S. Harrison.
Secretary—Stewart McDowell.
Treasurer—Lewis Atwood
Board of Control—T. Trammel, Charles Blatz, Stewart McDowell.

PAINT AND OIL CLUB OF RICHMOND.

(Organized May 12, 1900.)

President—John B. Purcell.
Vice-President—H. S. Binswanger.
Secretary—R. C. Worthington.
Treasurer—John F. Tanner

PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB OF COLORADO.

(Organized Nov. 3, 1900.)

President—J. G. McMurtry, Denver.
Vice-President—L. T. Minehart, Denver.
Treasurer—B. L. James, Denver.
Secretary—W. B. Sale, Denver.
Executive Committee—Louis Florman, Pueblo; H. N. Jones, Denver; W. F. Meyer, Denver, and the officers.

As soon as received we shall make corrections and include other clubs, and, as it is desired to keep a correct directory of the above, we ask the various clubs to notify us at once of any changes made.

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

From Singapore.

TO NEW YORK.

Calcutta, 3,500 bls. gambier.
Garibaldi, 7,500 bls. gambier.
Santa Maria, 2,500 bls. gambier.

From Chili.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Alcides, 80,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Powderham (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cacique (ss), 28,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Rokeby (ss), 40,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Queen Margaret (ss), 20,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Corydon (ss), 40,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Aboukir (ss), 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Elvion, 12,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cumbal (ss), 40,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cromarty (ss), 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Capac (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Thetis, 15,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Titania, 12,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Coya (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Loch Finals, 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Warfield (ss), 33,200 bgs. nitrate soda.
Condor (ss), 28,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Clydesdale, 19,616 bgs. nitrate soda.
Urd (ss),, 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Dart (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda
Ariel, 9,500 bgs. nitrate soda.
Australia, 16,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Lady Joice (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.

RECORD OF VESSELS.

Port and Name.	Sailed.
From Singapore.	
Calcutta	April 30.
Garibaldi	May 19.
Santa Maria	May 20.
W. C. S. America.	
Alcides	Due August.
Warfield (ss)	Due August.
Powderham (ss)	Due September.
Rokeby (ss)	Due September.
Croydon (ss)	Due September.
Condor (ss)	Due September.
Aboukir	Due October.
Elvion (ss)	Due October.
Cumbal (ss)	Due October.
Queen Margaret (ss)	Due October.
Loch Finals	Due October.
Clydesdale (ss)	Due October.
Cromarty (ss)	Due November.
Capac (ss)	Due November.
Thetis	Due November.
Titania	Due November.
Coya (ss)	Due November.
Urd (ss)	Due November.
Australia	Due November.
Dart (ss)	Due December.
Ariel	Due December.
Lady Joice (ss)	Due December.

DRUG MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 30 and 31.

Saturday Evening, August 3, 1901.

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Castile soap, ¼c.	Quinine, 2c.
Menthol, 10c.	Ergot, 2c.
Oil peppermint, 5c.	Bay rum, 60c.
Oil pennyroyal, 5c.	Buchu leaves, 2c.
Oil sassafras, art., 2c.	Calendula flowers, 2c.
Oil wormwood, 15c.	Ipecac root, 10c.
Roman chamomiles, 1c.	Canada fir balsam, 5c.
Arnica flowers, ½c.	Zanzibar cloves, ¼c.
Senega root, 2c.	
Serpentaria root, 4c.	
Singapore black pepper, ¼c.	

☞Hamburg letter on page 36.

Opium.

Opium is dull and unsettled, and while $3.22½ is still quoted for case lots, it is said that on a firm offer $3.20 would be taken. There have been a few sales of case lots during the week, but buyers are not at all anxious to anticipate their requirements. Broken lots are nominally held at $3.25@3.27½, and powdered at $4.20@4.25. We have an editorial on the situation on another page of this issue. Smyrna reports a quiet market. Our cable advices follow:—

(From Correspondent A.)

Smyrna, Aug. 2, 1901.

The market is quiet and drooping.

(From Correspondent B.)

Smyrna, Aug. 3, 1901.

The market is quiet, but prices are maintained. Arrivals to date, 1,147 cases.

(From Correspondent D.)

Constantinople, Aug. 2, 1901.

Sales this week of three cases new druggists' at 8s. 8d.

(From Correspondent E.)

Constantinople, Aug. 2, 1901.

The market is quiet and there is nothing doing.

Our mail advices follow:—

(From Correspondent A.)

Smyrna, July 13, 1901.

The arrivals of new crop amount so far to 350 baskets against 850 same time last year. This fact is very strongly commented upon and strengthens dealers in their resolution to maintain prices as much and as long as it is in their power. We quote good druggists' talequale at 9s. 2d. per pound, and rich, old, manufacturing at 9s. 4d., while Yerli is worth 9s. 6d., and I think there are scarcely any sellers thereat. The situation is sound and healthy, and higher prices are warranted.

(From Correspondent E.)

Constantinople, July 19, 1901.

The only transactions to report during the week are one case soft at 9s. 6d., and three cases druggists' at 8s. 10d. The market keeps quiet, and a decline is expected shortly.

(From Correspondent G.)

Smyrna, July 12, 1901.

We have to report again a very quiet market, but notwithstanding this prices are well maintained, and sellers have not shown as yet any disposition to make concessions. In the interior buyers continue to pay high prices, which is the chief reason our market is maintained. The sales this week consist of three cases extra selected Karahissar, bought by Youghourma makers at 9s. 4d. We quote today: New current talequale, 8s. 7d.@8s. 8d.; new selected talequale, 8s. 8d.@8s. 9d.; old current talequale for manufacturing, 8s. 10d.@9s.; old selected talequale for manufacturing, 9s.@9s. 4d.; old selected Yerli for manufacturing, 9s. 2d.@9s. 6d. per pound, f. o. b. Above prices are nominal without buyer. The arrivals to date amount now to 359 cases, against 801 at same period last year.

(From Correspondent D.)

Constantinople, July 19, 1901.

New gum has come in and three cases new Karahissar have been bought at 9s. ½d. by speculators. We have had rain for some hours every day. There is no doubt that in the interior the weather was the same, and people begin to complain about the damage done to the crops. We think that really there must have been some damage, but as the crops were very abundant, it remains always an average one.

Quinine.

A decline of 2c. in the manufacturers' price for domestic quinine was followed on Friday by a reduction of the same amount in the price of foreign brands, manufacturers of both now quoting on a basis of 32c. for bulk. The decline was not unexpected, in view of the heavy shipments of bark from Java during the last two months, and the extreme dullness of the trade. Second hands have not altered their quotations, and still quote German at 30@31c. and Java at 28@29c. Sales of German aggregating about 10,000 oz. were reported to have been made at 30c. The Java bark shipments during July exceeded the June shipments considerably, as the following cablegram states:—

Amsterdam, Aug. 1, 1901.

Shipments of cinchona bark from Java to Europe during the month of July aggregated 620,000 kilos, against 524,000 kilos shipped during June.

Miscellaneous.

ALCOHOL.—Grain remains steady at the recent advance. The demand is of average proportions. Wood is firm at 60@65c. for 95 and 97 per cent.

BAY RUM.—Owing to the removal of duties from Porto Rican products bay rum imported from there may be had at $1.20. Other brands run up to $2.

CASTILE SOAP.—Conti's white is scarce on spot, and prices in consequence have advanced to 10¾@11c., as to quantity. A good demand is reported.

COCOA BUTTER is quiet but firm. Offerings for the London auction, to be held on Aug. 6, aggregate 35 tons. This amount is on a par with the offerings at the two previous sales. As stated in our last report, the offerings for the Amsterdam auction amount to 45 tons.

CUTTLEFISH BONE is firmer abroad, but quotations in this market are unchanged at 21@23c. for Trieste, 40@42c. for small jewelers' bone, and 80@85c. for large. This is said to be about the cost of importation. A moderate business is reported.

CODLIVER OIL continues dull and unchanged at prices ranging from $19.50@23.50, as to quality.

Bergen, Aug. 1, 1901.

The market is dull. Price, Lofoten, $16.

ERGOT.—More encouraging crop reports from abroad have had the effect of causing a decline in prices. Russian is now held at 51@54c., and Spanish at 58@60c. Still lower prices are predicted. Business has not been so active this week as it was last week.

MENTHOL continues in active demand, and the supply on spot is extremely scarce. In consequence of this situation quotations have again been advanced, and nothing is to be had under $3.80, while some holders refuse less than $3.85.

NUX VOMICA is in light supply in this market, but may still be had at 2½@3c., as to grade. News from abroad tells of higher prices and a poor crop.

QUICKSILVER.—An extremely active demand is manifest, buyers anticipating their requirements, it is suspected, in view of a possible shortage on account of the San Francisco dock strike. Sales of several hundred flasks are reported at prices on a basis of 66½c. net cash, 10 days.

SUGAR OF MILK is in a little better jobbing demand at unchanged prices. Low priced lots held by outside parties are said to be about cleaned up.

GLYCERINE is unchanged and firm as quoted. We have the following correspondence:—

Paris, July 19, 1901.

During the past week the demand for America became somewhat more active, especially for saponification, but sellers again raised their limits after a few big sales made at the opening of the week, and to-day they remain very firm. Saponification sells actually 1.05@1.05½f. per kos., ex. fr. New York, and lye at 88@88.50f., according to quality and date of delivery.

Balsams.

Copaiba is in fair jobbing demand at steady prices.

Canada fir is dull of sale and easier at $2.70@2.80. Oregon is neglected and nominally held at 62½@65c.

Peru is very firm and scarce. So far as can be learned, only one holder quotes $1.35, the remainder asking $1.40.

Barks.

The market is quiet, but there is a firm undertone, and prices are steady as quoted.

Beans.

There are no features of interest in this department this week. Prices are without quotable change. A moderate

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Berries.

The leading varieties are in small demand, at prices unchanged, as quoted. The market is without special features.

Essential Oils.

Bay is firmer and tending upward, on account of a scarcity of stocks. The oil on the spot is held by few, and is quoted anywhere from $2.10 to $3.50, as to quality and style of container.

Pennyroyal is in increased demand, and sales of round lots have been made at $1.25@1.30. At present nothing is obtainable below the outside figure, some holders refusing to sell at less than $1.35.

Peppermint is in active export inquiry, and sales have occurred at $1.25 for bulk. Nothing is obtainable now below $1.30, and it is understood that some dealers have withdrawn their quotations. Case oil received the bulk of attention this week, and is quoted at $1.60@1.65. Sales of about 200 cases were made during the week at $1.50@1.60.

Spearmint is very scarce,and in some cases higher prices are quoted, some holders refusing less than $1.00. It is said, however, that 95c. will still buy.

Artificial wintergreen is also scarce, and higher prices are demanded. Quotations are 50@55c. Natural is very firmly held here, and is offered very sparingly from the country.

Wormwood has advanced considerably, owing to extreme scarcity. From $5@6 is asked.

Artificial sassafras is scarce, and for this reason quotations have been advanced to 30@32c., as to quality.

Messina, July 17, 1901.

No material change can be noted in the movement of the market for concentrated lemon juice and citrate of lime, either for prompt or forward deliveries. Prices remain unchanged, viz., £15 5s.@£15 10s. for July-August shipment, and £14 for January-April, 1902, shipment. There has been a falling off in demand, as was naturally expected this season, and unless the summer orders are booked later on, we may see the value continually declining towards the new crop price.

Flowers.

Arnicas are in fair jobbing demand, and are higher, in sympathy with advices from abroad. Quotations range from 9½@11c., as to quantity and quality.

German chamomiles move fairly well in a jobbing way at prices ranging from 19@26c., as to quality. Hungarian flowers are held at 15@16c. Roman chamomiles are in light supply, and are higher in consequence, from 21@23c. being quoted.

New crop calendulas are in good supply, and may be had at 48@52c., as to quality and quantity.

Gums.

Mucilaginous gums have been in moderate demand at firm prices. Druggists' varieties are quiet. Benzoin, gamboge and guaiac are scarce, but prices are more or less nominal in the absence of important demand.

Herbs and Leaves.

Short buchus are lower, in sympathy with advices from London, and are quoted here at 32@34c., although on a firm offer less might be taken. With this exception, the market is without important feature.

Roots.

Good fall-dug golden seal is unobtainable on spot at less than 57½c., and some holders will not sell under 60c. Spring-dug root is offered at 55c.

Serpentaria continues very scarce, and is only obtainable on spot in very small quantities at 40@42c., with only one holder, so far as can be learned, willing to sell at the inside price.

Senega continues scarce, and the price has again advanced to 36@38c. Advices from the West say the prospects are good for larger supplies from now on.

Ipecac is in good supply, and prices are lower, owing, it is said, to anxiety on the part of holders to sell. Rio is quoted at $2.75@2.85, and Cartagena at $1.70@1.80.

Regarding orris root, we have the following correspondence:—

Leghorn, July 16, 1901.

It is thought that we are going to have rather an abundant crop of orris, but it is difficult to give any gurantee, especially for the Verona qualities, which come later.

Culvers is reported very scarce in the West. The root has been neglected for some time, and advices say that an advance would be likely to occur in case any demand was manifest. Quotations here are 7@8c.

Seeds.

This department lacks feature of interest this week. No business of importance has been transacted. Prices, as a rule, are steady as quoted. We have the following mail advices regarding the new crop of Dutch caraway seed:—

Rotterdam, July 23, 1901.

The first small lots of the new crop of caraway seed that came to the market showed a good, sound and dry quality, only the grain is rather small, and the color not so bright generally as might have been expected. Prices paid for these first parcels are about equal to $5.25 per bag of 50 kilos, c. i. f. New York.

Shellac.

The article continues to gather strength, and the market is decidedly firmer and quoted higher. London and Calcutta are both active and advancing. Calcutta advises that native operators are buying largely. Shipments for the month of July show a large decrease over the corresponding month last year. Shipments to the United States for the past month were 600 cases, as against 4,400 cases for 1900, and to Great Britain and the continent, 3,000 cases, as against 5,800 cases last year. The falling off in shipments has a pronounced effect upon the market conditions. London cables an active market, and reports large business doing in all positions at full prices. Stock reduced 2,800 cases during the past month. Indications favorable to further advance. This market is gradually responding to the stronger advices that have been coming from primary markets during the past 30 days, and holders are generally advancing prices on all grades. Considerable business has been done during the past week in T. N. and intermediate grades, and the supply of free goods of all brands is being steadily reduced. Various descriptions of T. N. grades show an advance of ½@1c. per pound, and intermediate grades an advance of about 1c. per pound over last week's quotations. The market is very sensitive, and the opinion prevails that prices will go still higher in the near future. Button lac is ruling decidedly firmer, and dealers are asking higher prices, based on advices received from abroad, stating that owing to the scarcity of stic lac, used for making this grade, that the article is likely to rule much higher during the coming season. We have the following advices from India:—

Mirsapore, July 4, 1901.

Intense heat is prevailing, and a famine will be the result in these provinces unless rain falls soon. Stic lac is as high as ever.

Spices.

Business has been quiet during the week, and quotations are practically unchanged, except that Zanzibar cloves are ¼c. lower, and Singapore black pepper ¼c. higher, in sympathy with foreign advices. The cloves are held at 7¾@8c., and the pepper at 12¾@13c.

(Special Letter to the Reporter.)

Hamburg Drug Market.

Hamburg, July 23, 1901.

Business since our last report has been rather satisfactory, and various articles follow an upward tendency.

Ergot of rye has declined somewhat owing to the beginning new crops, and business has been done at 47c. for Russian and 48c. for Spanish. Offers are pretty scarce, and, considering the continued heat in the growing districts, there seems that no large crop is to be expected.

Agar agar.—Some new lots have arrived, and there are willing sellers at 41c.

Colocynths are steady at 33c.

Coriander Seed.—Twenty-five tons of old crop at 2.40c. and ten tons new at 2.50c. are on the spot. Whether prices will decline depends on further arrivals, but there is not much expected.

Fenugreek is scarcely offered, and sound quality cannot be bought below about 1.52c.

Jalap is firmly held at 12½@12¾c. New arrivals did not reach our port.

Lycopodium.—Spot is scarce at about 47c., while goods on delivery are held at 45c. There is no news as yet about the new crop.

Camphor, refined, is again a shade lower at 50c. in bells.

Peppermint Oil.—H. G. H. is held at 6.50 marks, and Todd at 6.40 marks. Both are very steady and very likely to rise.

Senega root is firmer and higher, with buyers at 36c. per pound.

Golden seal is excited, and 55c. was paid for fall dug.

Ipecac.—Cartagena is unchanged at $1.52@1.54 per pound.

Quotations c. and f. New York, as usual, without engagement.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

Trouble Between Alkali Manufacturers.

Richard T. Wilson and Edward E. Arnold were charged with fraud and conspiracy in connection with the management of the affairs of the Mathieson Alkali Works in a complaint filed in the Supreme Court last week. It was set forth in the legal papers on file that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Arnold, the latter a member of the firm of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., of this city, had wrongfully, fraudulently and without authority transferred much of the property of the Mathieson Alkali Works, a Virgnia corporation, with offices in this city, to the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Co., another Virginia corporation. It was also asserted that Wilson and Arnold had held secret meetings and transacted business of the Mathieson Alkali Works, and had refused information of their acts to many of the stockholders.

The charges were made in the complaint in a suit filed by Danforth Geer, Williard F. Gay, Arthur W. Smith, Thomas T. Mathieson, Robert Morris, Annie Morris, W. E. S. Clarke and James D. Thorburne, stockholders of the Mathieson Alkali Works, against the Mathieson Alkali Works, the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Co. and against Edward E. Arnold, Richard T. Wilson, John G. Agar, Alfred Ely, John Russell Gladdings, Frederick C. Sayles, Frank A. Sayles and Theodore Hooper, as directors of the Mathieson Alkali Works.

The plaintiffs asked the court to set aside a deed by which the defendants transferred much of the property of the Mathieson Alkali Works to the Castner Electrolytic Alkali Co. They asserted that the conveyance was fraudulent and void. The plaintiffs also asked that the defendants be enjoined from making any further disposition of the property of the company, and that they be required to make a "full disclosure in respect to all the premises herein set forth * * * to the end that the plaintiffs may have access to the inspection of the books, records and papers of the corporation." The plaintiffs said that they brought the suit "as well on their own behalf as on behalf of all others in like situation who may come in and contribute to the expenses thereof." It was next set forth that the Mathieson Alkali Works was created under the laws of Virgnia in August, 1892, and was authorized to start with a capital stock for not less than $2,000,000, nor more than $5,000,000.

"The defendants, Arnold and Wilson," the plaintiffs say, "having the sole control of the affairs of the company, have managed its business from the beginning with the greatest secrecy and concealment. The plaintiffs are informed and believe that when it has been necessary to call a meeting of the stockholders notices have been so arranged that stockholders could not attend, and that if any stockholders did attend and exhibit any desire for information concerning the company's affairs, the meeting would be at once adjourned to escape such inquiry." Then followed an account of a meeting of stockholders on June 19, 1900. The call for the meeting purported to have been sent out by President Arnold and Secretary Gladding under date of May 29. "Those defendants knew," said the complaint, "that even if at once sent out the notices would not be received by the European stockholders in time to enable them to be represented at that meeting. The plaintiff Smith, at the request of those for whom he held proxies, did attend for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the affairs of the company. It was said that the meeting was at once adjourned and Smith was never informed of any subsequent meeting and all information was refused to him." The plaintiff also asserted that the officers of the company had evaded service of legal papers and notices and that President Arnold "was actually encountered in the street under some disguise, denied his identity and escaped without service."

The plaintiffs made this charge of fraud and conspiracy against Mr. Wilson and Arnold. "The plaintiffs are informed and believe and allege that the defendants Wilson and Arnold, together with the other directors of the said Mathieson Alkali Works, have confederated and fraudulently conspired to dispose of and unlawfully make away with all, or substantially all, of the property and assets of the company and have done so or attempted to do so by means of the conveyance."

Oil of Roses in Bulgaria.

United States Consul Hughes sends the following from Coburg to the Department of State, Washington:—

According to German reports, last year's product of oil of roses in Bulgaria amounted to over 140,000 ounces. Rose leaves cost from 10 to 15 pfennigs (2.38 to 3.57 cents) per kilogram (2.2046 pounds), and the oil of roses sold for the abnormally cheap price of 460 marks ($109.48) per kilogram. In 1896, with an equally good crop, the price was 800 marks ($190.40) per kilogram. The pure Bulgarian oil of roses is perfectly transparent and of a light yellow color, with the perfect odor of the Damascus rose. The only competing oils are those of Miltitz, in Saxony, Germany, and of Chinchilla, in Southern Spain. The Saxon oil is of a yellow-gray color; the Spanish variety is quite brown, with a strong sherrylike odor.

Industrial Opportunities.

The industrial department of the Lackawanna Railroad, in charge of William B. Hunter, and having its headquarters at 26 Exchange place, this city, has just issued a 500-page booklet under the caption, "Industrial Opportunities."

This work treats of every town on the line, showing its population, its distance from New York and from Buffalo, its railroad facilities, its leading industries, its leading shipments, its rate of taxation, cost of labor, rent of houses, how lighted, whether it has water works or not, its principal power, approximate cost of steam coal, approximate value of lands, and describing vacant lands or factories available for manufacturing purposes.

In the introduction the aim of the Lackawanna Railroad is set forth as follows: First—To give assistance to manufacturers in the selection of the most favorable site for their industrial enterprises. Second—To help cities, towns and villages along the line to expand and broaden through the location of new industries.

The advantages of this line in the mining regions of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the agricultural districts in the State of New York are fully set forth. Copies of the book will be forwarded on application by addressing W. B. Hunter, Industrial Department, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., 26 Exchange place, this city, and mentioning the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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If steam is available, an efficacious bleaching can be secured by filtering. The steam apparatus may have double walls, but it is not absolutely necessary; for, the degree of heat needful for melting being comparatively low, wooden vats containing a system of pipes in coils are sufficient. Within the first space circulates the steam for melting the wax, and filtering through the paper is thus readily accomplished, separating the solid matters which the wax may contain. If steam is not at hand, washing with water should be used until all foreign bodies have been precipitated.

The advantage of the employment of steam are undeniable. But the receivers for melting the wax must be carefully looked after. If they are of copper, they should be well tinned for a resistance of long duration. If of iron, they should be enameled. If wooden vats are employed, they should be kept scrupulously clean. Bare iron may give to the wax a reddish color, and copper a greenish tint from the verdigris. A whiteness as clear as possible is the desideratum.

The dimensions of the vat are determined according to the extent of the manufacture. However, it is better not to treat too large quantities of wax at once, for the operation is much easier and quicker if the quantity is comparatively small, and there is less risk of any color being imparted.

To melt the wax, it is cut into small pieces and thrown into a vat filled with water. This is heated, and as soon as the wax begins to melt it is stirred energetically with a wooden spatula, so that all the wax may be brought into contact with the water. The stirring should be kept up until the whole forms a homogeneous mixture. Then it may be flowed into another receiver, placed lower or left for some hours on the same fire lowered to 70 deg. C. After cooling, the solid wax is removed.

In this way the mass remaining liquid for a longer time, the impurities are better precipitated at the bottom of the vat by the action of the hot water in repose; by this first melting a product comparatively pure is obtained. If for any reason this is not possible, the whole is flowed into a thick-walled receiver, which is covered; over the first covering a second one, of very clean cloth, is placed, in order that cooling may be effected as slowly as possible. This allows of a more complete precipitation of the impurities at the bottom of the receiver. The mass of wax is then taken out, and the whole is ready for the second operation.

The water with which the operation has been conducted ought then to be filtered through a linen cloth. In the residue at the bottom of the filter will be found among the impurities a certain quantity of wax to be extracted. The whole is then boiled in water, and under the effect of heat the wax melting and detaching from these impurities will float, while the latter will be precipitated on cooling and allowed to settle. It will then be easy to collect the floating wax with a skimmer.

In many establishments water alone is not employed, but during the boiling cream of tartar and borax are added, sometimes only the first of these products. It is claimed that the action of these agents in sufficient proportions contributes, while the wax is melting, to purify it from the foreign bodies it contains. The following proportions are used: For 100 kilos of water and 80 kilos of wax, 2 kilos of cream of tartar and 1 kilos of borax. The two products are melted in water before the wax is put in. A quicker separation may thus be procured and supplementary manipulations avoided before passing to the process of bleaching. There is also more chance of freeing the wax from the impurities, and sometimes the honey which it may still contain.

Yellow wax serves for quite different uses, and according to its prospective use it is moulded in cakes of different forms. The bleaching has, from remote times, been effected by a process simple and easy by exposing it to the rays of the sun in the open air, watering it from time to time until it becomes completely white; but this process, besides being very long, has another inconvenience. Not being able, like Joshua, to command the sun to stand still, it is necessary to wait for the solar good will, especially in certain regions, may be a long time coming. It is also difficult to find space sufficiently sheltered from the dust.

It has, therefore, been necessary to search for a different method, and recourse has been had to chemistry. This has furnished various very active methods of bleaching, which have been tried, but many manipulators have been forced to return to the good old system, the chemical agents often acting in a way quite injurious to the quality of the wax, rendering it hard and brittle and taking from it the malleability that it ought always to preserve, even cold. Chlorine, especially, is pernicious. It not only renders it hard and brittle, but imparts the property of burning very readily. So, a return has often been had to the slow process of the action of the sun.

In order to succeed as quickly as possible by this process, thick masses of wax should not be operated on, but layers as thin as possible, in the form of fillets or sheets of less or greater size, acording to the apparatus in which they are to be placed.

In exposing the wax to the action of the sun, wooden frames are used, extended on a thin trellis or coarse cloth, which, in its turn, is arranged on stakes driven into the ground, or it may be on the grass. It is necessary that the wax should be spread out evenly in these frames. It is moistened several times with a watering pot having a nose perforated with very small holes. The operation is continued for fifteen or twenty days, according to the weather and the action of the sun. During this period care is taken to turn the wax several times in the frames until it has become very white.

Instead of arranging the wax for the action of the sun in thin layers, it may be granulated.

In this case the granulation may be obtained by pouring into cold water, constantly stirred, a thin stream of liquid wax. After a little practice the granulation is readily secured.

A special machine is used for making small fillets of wax, but it is also cut in the form of fine shavings by means of a special apparatus. It may likewise be prepared by hand, but this takes longer time.

It is, therefore, more advantageous to employ a wax plane. In this case, the wax is melted in forms of about 50 cc. in length by 25 to 30 cc. in width, and 25 to 30 cc. in height, according to the dimensions of the frame or of the machine in which the planing is to be done.

The action of bleaching may be intensified by adding oil of turpentine to the wax. This, in the open air, absorbs ogygen, and by the formation of ozone, acquires bleaching qualities in a high degree. The mixture is heated until the turpentine is evaporated, the bleaching continuing for six or eight days. In this case, the wax must not be heated too much, or it would assume a brown color.

At every melting, a black, powdery substance is formed, which might soil the wax and interfere with the bleaching. In order to avoid this, the wax is strained through a cloth.

The experiments, made with one part of turpentine only, have always been too slow. It is, therefore, necessary to operate on one-half to commence with. If, after having added the turpentine to the wax, it is passed into the planing apparatus and afterwards exposed to the sun, the action of the turpentine is immediately apparent in the rapidity with which the bleaching commences, which will be obtained in one-half less time than without the addition of this product. But if the wax is watered with water, mixed with turpentine, in place of watering with water alone, in the proportion of 100 parts of water to 1 part of turpentine, the bleaching will be still quicker. This mixture and frequent stirring is continued several times a day, for eight days. After having been left to repose, the water is drawn off, to be made use of again, and it remains at the bottom of the receiver; a new quantity is added to replace that which has disappeared. The water from this infusion smells strongly of the turpentine. So, rectified turpentine only should be employed, for this volatilizes more quickly, without leaving an odor, which it is important to avoid.

Generally the industrial bleaching of wax is produced by means of chlorine or other chemical agents having the same properties, either by first granulating the wax or cutting it into shavings, as has been described, and afterwards putting it in Javel water, or still again subjecting it to a high temperature.

If the first of these methods is employed, it is suitable to mix in a vat, 2 parts of chlorine and 15 parts of water, filter and afterward put the whole with the wax in a receiver of wood. For about 20 kilos of wax, 2½ kilos of the

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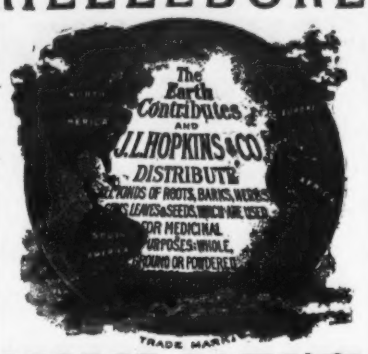

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bleaching lixirium may be employed. The latter should be slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, which promotes the action of the chlorine, and the mixture frequently shaken and finally left to repose for 24 hours. At the end of this time the lixirium is flowed off, and the wax washed carefully with plenty of water until no trace of chlorine remains. The wax is afterwards remelted, separated anew, rebleached by the same process and washed carefully. The bleaching may also be accomplished with sulphuric acid, putting the wax in a freshly mixed solution of water and sulphuric acid; the whole stirred for some time until the wax has become sufficiently white, and then carefully washed several times.

One of the most efficacious and active bleaching processes is that by means of oxygen superoxide. This product, which in a few minutes will bleach the hair or soiled feathers, may be also employed for wax. For this purpose the wax is manipulated for half an hour in water saturated with superoxide, then spread out and exposed to the rays of the sun, and from time to time watered with the superoxide. By this process it becomes as white as possible in a very few days, without need of undergoing any washing.

Another process consists in melting the wax by putting it in boiling water that has been salted, 20 grams of salt to 1 liter of water. A little sulphuric acid is added, and the whole stirred until it commences to cool and all sulphur odor has disappeared. Should the wax not be sufficiently bleached, the operation must be repeated. After bleaching, the wax is again put into water for five or ten minutes in order to remove every vestige of chlorine odor, and afterwards remelted and cast into any form desired. By this process, not only does the wax become of a beautiful white, but what is equally important, it loses none of its peculiar qualities.

The following is another process: The hard wax is put into a boiler to melt it and for 25 kilos of wax the tenth part of water acidulated with sulphuric acid is added, and steam injected between the walls of the boiler. As soon as the wax is well melted, a solution of chlorine is poured in until a sample drawn from the mass shows that the wax has become sufficiently white. The floating wax is then removed and thrown into water acidulated with sulphuric acid. After thorough skimming, when none remains in the liquid state, it is washed with water until all the chlorine has been eliminated. It is then prepared in shavings or otherwise, as has been previously indicated, and dried in the sun.

Wax may also be bleached by treating it with a lixirium of Javel water, manipulating it in the liquid state in the hot lixirium, until it is rendered colorless, and afterwards washing it very carefully with plenty of water; it is then drawn off and allowed to cool, cut up by any of the processes described before, and finally exposed in frames to the rays of the sun.

Javel water may be purchased ready made, or prepared by putting one part of a filtered solution of chlorine with 12 parts of water and 1 part of a solution of potash melted in 4 parts of water. The liquid which results from this mixture is separated from the deposit forming at the bottom of the vat and filtered. The wax is then ready for use. For 25 kilos of wax, 250 kilos of lixirium of Javel water are employed.

There are some other chemical processes of bleaching, more or less known. One of these is the following: Five kilos of yellow wax are placed in an appropriate receiver to be melted; 600 grams of saltpeter and 300 gr. of a solution of 8 parts of water and 1 part of sulphuric acid are added. The solution is added gradually by drops, while constantly stirring. As soon as the addition is complete, the temperature is allowed to fall to 30 degs.-34 degs. C. Afterwards the vat is filled with soft boiling water, and the whole allowed to repose. As soon as cooled, the wax floating on the surface is removed and placed again in boiling water, in which it is carefully washed.

In all chemical processes it is necessary, above all, to take particular care with the washings. These ought always to be thorough, that no trace of acid may possibly remain, which would act quite injuriously on the whitest waxes. After bleaching, the wax must always be placed in frames perfectly dry, where they can remain sheltered for ten or fifteen days. It should finally be melted with much care, in order to avoid any coloration during the melting. Then it can be poured into the different molds to receive on cooling the various forms in which it is to be sold.—Les Corps Gras Industriels.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Seed and Oil Market.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1901.

Those portions of the flax crop that had not been seriously damaged by the recent drought have been greatly benefited by the heavy rains that fell throughout the West during the last week. As a result of these rains decidedly lower temperatures have prevailed in the Northwestern States and normal conditions exist in other sections. The rains in Kansas found the flax crop in course of harvesting. It was beyond the need of rain, which, so far as flax was concerned, was more of a drawback than a benefit. The crop from that section will not only be light but will be of poor quality, as the arrivals to date plainly show. In Iowa the rains found the crop ready to harvest, and therefore failed to benefit flax. In South Dakota and Minnesota, where many had begun to fear the effect of the drought, which had extended northward and included those States, the crop has been much benefited by the soaking rains. North Dakota also had begun to feel the effects of the drought and the hot winds, and in that State the rains were welcome. Coming as they did in the nature of heavy storms with shifting winds, some damage is reported from lodging, but it is believed the lodging will result in slight loss compared to the benefit to be derived from the moisture. While the rains were delayed too long to be of any benefit to the Southwestern flax yet they were in time to decidedly improve the situation in the Northwest. As the Northwest raises the big end of the crop, the situation as a whole may be said to have improved, but the changes have not been sufficiently important to effect a change in the belief previously expressed in these columns, that no more seed will be raised in this country than will be required for home use. The Southwest has had a disappointing yield, both in quantity and quality. As this is the section on which crushers must depend for their early supplies from the new crop, the failure in that section has had the effect of advancing current values for cash stuff. In the Northwest, on the contrary, the conditions are more favorable than a week ago. Therefore we have had a decline in the price of futures. An important feature of the Iowa crop comes to light just previous to this letter being posted. Samples of droughty seed have arrived from the northern part of the State, which, under ordinary crop weather conditions should not be here before the second week in August. These samples are convincing proof that certain districts of Iowa have been drought-stricken. It is a bright seed that, if fully matured, would easily have passed into No. 1 Northwestern grade, but the light amber colored seeds with which the samples are plentifully sprinkled are immature seeds, and the lot grade rejected. The receipts thus far from that section have been confined to samples, and if these are any indication of what may be expected from Iowa the figures for that State will need to be cut down, possibly to six bushels per acre. This seed, coming from the northern edge of Iowa, shows the drought to have extended more widely than has generally been believed was the case. Prices for the week, as above mentioned, have shown an advancing tendency in cash stuff, while the futures have declined. Northwestern is 4c. higher than the week's opening, No. 1 is 3c. up. September, after a decline of full 7c., closed with a loss of 5c., and October lost 2c. There was nothing special to account for the price changes, they seemingly following the trend of general conditions. The closing prices for the week were:—

	N. W.	No. 1.	Sept.	Oct.
July 25	1.80	1.80	1.66	1.55
July 26	1.82	1.82	1.60	1.55
July 27	1.83	1.83	1.60	1.53
July 29	1.84	1.84	1.58	1.53
July 30	1.84	1.85	1.60	1.50
July 31	1.84	1.83	1.60	1.53
July 31, 1900	1.50	1.50	1.35½	1.30½

Sales were even lighter than a week ago, only enough being done to firmly establish the quotations. One lot of 10,000 bushels October changed at a decline of 2c. from the last previously reported sale, and this was the only transaction of importance. The record of sales reads:—

	Cash. Bush.	Bulk of sales at—	Reg. Bush.	Bulk of sales at—
July 25	....	....	....	....
July 26	750	$1.82	1,500	$1.77
July 27	3,000	1.83	....	....
July 29	....	....	....	....
July 30	750	1.84	750	p. t.
July 31	....	....	....	....
	Sept., Bush.	Bulk of sales at—	Oct., Bush.	Bulk of sales at—
July 25	....	....	1,000	$1.55
July 26	1,000	$1.60	....	....
July 27	....	....	....	....
July 29	....	....	10,000	1.53
July 30	1,000	1.60	....	....
July 31	....	....	6,000	1.53

Receipts continue light and compare-

tively little is arriving from the Southwest, considering the time of year. It is quite possible there may be some disinclination on the part of the Southwestern shippers to part freely with their seed. For the week the receipts are less than half what arrived from the Southwest for the corresponding time last year. The record of the week by cars has been:—

	N.W.	No.1.	Rej.	No gde.	Non-Insp.	T'tal 1901.	T'tal 1900.
July 25..	..	3	..	..	..	3	16
July 26..	..	6	4	..	2	12	17
July 27..	..	5	2	..	5	12	19
July 28..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
July 29..	..	6	6	1	8	21	..
July 30..	..	6	4	..	8	18	42
July 31..	..	8	1	..	6	15	63
Total.	..	34	17	1	29	81	181
T'tal on cp...	1,485	2,612	1,591	209	1,487	7,403	8,483

A large part of the seed coming to primary markets now finds its way to Chicago, where it is swallowed up and disappears without coming on the market. Duluth is at the low point of her receipts, and must wait for the harvests further North. Minneapolis receipts also are decreasing, though that will doubtless be a good market for the rejected Iowa seed in the near future. The movement to primary markets was as follows:—

	Chicago.	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Total, 1901.	Total, 1900.
July 25.....	3	0	6	9	18
July 26.....	12	2	7	21	23
July 27.....	12	0	6	18	19
July 28.....	..	..	..	..	28
July 29.....	21	0	4	25	..
July 30.....	18	0	2	20	48
July 31.....	15	0	2	17	67
Total.....	81	2	27	110	203

Not a shipment was made from Chicago for the entire week, all the arrivals going to one concern and being taken care of by them. Simply as a matter of form the table of shipments, with comparisons, reads:—

	N. W.	No. 1.	Rej.	1900.	1901.
July 25.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,967
July 26.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,466
July 27.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496
July 28.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361
July 29.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 30.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,290

Chicago is still a blank, so far as public stocks are concerned, none of the cars coming here going to store. At the three Northwestern points the visible supplies now stand:—

1901.	Chicago.	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Totals.
July 27.....	.....	1,911	17,620	19,531
July 20.....	.....	1,387	15,646	17,033
Increase.....	.....	524	1,974	2,498
1900.				
July 28.....	.....	9,238	656	9,894
July 21.....	.....	24,241	2,757	26,998
Decrease....	.....	15,003	2,101	17,104

We present this week the annual report of Flax Inspector Stevens, of the Chicago Board of Trade, for the crop year ended July 31, showing the monthly receipts and shipments of flaxseed at Chicago from the 1900 crop and covering the entire movement for the year, both lake and rail, by grades.

Other annual tables are deferred till next week.

LINSEED OIL.—Mill prices are fairly firm at 80c., with slight concessions to good buyers of car lots. This willingness to sell a larger quantity at a concession in price does not indicate any present or prospective shortage in oil supplies, yet the situation remains strong. The new seed has passed through practical mill runs at local mills, and the results confirm the statement as to its oil-producing quality made in these columns last week. It was first noticed that the yield of cake was heavier than usual and further investigation showed the cake yield to be 10 per cent. larger than a normal average, with a consequent reduction in oil production, making the figures given last week (16 pounds to the bushel) about correct as proved by mill runs. The hot weather and high price of oil have cut off consumption, and trade is of a hand-to-mouth character. A rather interesting problem with the trade, in view of a probable continuation of prices at a high average of values, is the reduction of consumption caused by such values, and the amount of and prices for substitutes for linseed. It does not to-day seem probable that there will be much if any seed for export, without corresponding imports. "Just enough to go around" means an apparent shortage at times, and gives the manipulator his opportunity. This apparent shortage in seed to fill the requirements may, however, be largely if not entirely offset by a reduced consumption, but the problem is too complicated to admit of an exact solution.

LINSEED OIL CAKE.—The linseed cake market is very quiet, foreign buyers holding off for lower prices. They have taken none at the high quotations made by crushers, and the market cannot be quoted over $25@25.50 f. o. b. Chicago.

CORN OIL AND CORN OIL CAKE.—No change in these markets for the week. Corn oil is quotable at 6c. per pound, and corn oil cake at $20 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.

OLEO OIL—Unchanged at 10½c. locally, with light demand, as butterine makers anticipated their wants for a time previous to the recent advance. It is understood fair sales have been made abroad at the advanced price.

LARD.—Early in the week the influences affecting this market were of a depressing nature and prices eased off. Receipts of hogs were heavy and cash trade light. To offset the enormous run of hogs was the fact that the average weight was light, but 228 pounds compared with 237 pounds for the corresponding time last year. Then, too, the packers came to the support of the market by buying September lard through brokers, and a rally in corn also had its effect on lard. Under these combined influences the early losses were recovered and the close was steady. Shipments were 25,500 tierces and exports 25,000.

LARD OIL.—Situation unchanged. The price of lard oils does not follow that of lard, being a fraction under the comparative lard price, owing to considerable stearine being used to harden summer makes, which makes stearine at a premium over lard.

TALLOW.—There has been very little trading in tallow. Prices on the better grades are strongly maintained, with a good demand reported and some makers sold ahead on these grades. There are few inquiries for the lower grades, while the offerings are more numerous. Large sales of edible have been made at 6¼c., and some makers are asking 6⅜c. Prime packers is firmly held at 5¾c., and all stocks grading below this are in much better supply and generally weaker. Prime country, 5¼@5½c.; city renderers', 5@5¼c.; No. 1 country, 5@5¼c.; No. 1 packers', 5⅛c.; No. 2, 4¼@4⅝c.

STEARINES. — Market continues strong at 9¾c. for oleo stearine. Packers claim to be pretty well sold up and some of them have no stock either here or at their Western plants. The bulk of the stocks are held here and at St. Louis. Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City are quite closely cleaned up; yet it is rather freely offered locally at 9¾c., though we hear of no trades at that price. Tallow stearine, 6@6¼c.; white grease stearine, nominally, 5½c.; yellow, 4¾@5c.

GREASES.—The grease market continues weak, owing to the increased offerings and absence of demand, which is particularly lacking from consumers. What buying is being done is by speculators. A white is freely offered at 5¼c.; B white, nomainlly, 4¾c.; fancy yellow, 4¼c.; house grease has again sold at 4c.; brown is held at 4c., though under the present market it would not bring over 3⅞c.; bone grease, 4¼@4⅝c., according to quality.

Patents Granted.

678,323.—ORANGE DISAZO DYE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Moritz Ulrich and Karl Heidenreich, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Feb. 6, 1901. Issued July 9, 1901.

678,330.—HALOGEN ALBUMEN AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Ferdinand Blum, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Filed April 12, 1898. Issued July 9, 1901.

678,401.—SALICYLIC ETHER OF QUININ. Fritz Hofmann, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed April 30, 1901. Issued July 16, 1901.

Monthly Statement of Receipts and Shipments of Flaxseed at Chicago of the Crop of 1900.

RECEIPTS.

1900-1901.	By Railroad. No. 1 N. W. Bush.	No. 1. Bush.	Rejected. Bush.	No Grade. Bush.	Total R. R. Bush.	By Lake. No. 1 N. W. Bush.	No. 1. Bush.	Rejected. Bush.	Total Lake. Bush.	Total Inspected. Bush.	Non-Inspected. Bush.	Grand Total. Bush.	Number of Carloads.
Aug.	297,750	703,500	94,500	30,000	1,125,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125,750	.....	1,125,750	1,501
Sept.	426,750	263,250	58,500	15,750	764,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	764,250	.....	764,250	1,019
Oct.	182,250	422,250	285,750	32,000	923,250	.....	Non-Insp.	.....	.....	923,250	11,250	934,500	1,246
Nov.	42,750	156,750	253,500	27,000	48,000	.....	108,134	.....	108,134	480,000	266,384	746,384	851
Dec.	18,750	65,250	194,250	20,250	298,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	298,500	175,500	474,000	632
Jan.	11,250	42,000	70,500	9,000	132,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	132,750	201,750	334,500	446
Feb.	23,250	34,500	47,250	3,750	108,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	108,750	150,000	258,750	349
March	24,750	32,250	44,250	3,000	104,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,250	201,750	306,000	408
April	27,750	34,500	56,250	6,000	124,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,500	110,250	234,750	313
May	36,000	123,000	36,000	2,250	197,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,250	39,000	236,250	315
June	15,000	42,000	18,750	3,000	78,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,750	57,000	135,750	181
July	4,500	46,500	27,750	2,250	81,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,000	28,500	109,500	146
Totals	1,110,750	1,965,750	1,187,250	155,250	4,419,000	.....	108,134	.....	108,134	4,419,000	1,241,384	5,660,384	7,403

SHIPMENTS.

1900-1901.	By Railroad. No. 1 N. W. Bush.	No. 1. Bush.	Rejected. Bush.	No Grade. Bush.	Total R. R. Bush.	By Lake. No. 1 N. W. Bush.	No. 1. Bush.	Rejected. Bush.	Total Lake. Bush.	Total Inspected. Bush.	Through Cars. Bush.	Non-Inspected. Bush.	Grand Total. Bush.
Aug.	21,123	31,207	.....	.....	51,330	20,007	667,655	.....	687,662	738,992	.....	10,143	749,135
Sept.	46,145	17,202	.....	.....	63,347	130,095	271,554	.....	401,649	464,996	.....	57,884	522,880
Oct.	296,544	1,300	.....	.....	30,844	113,150	358,268	.....	471,418	502,262	.....	34,392	536,654
Nov.	11,507	21,331	.....	.....	32,838	.....	388,934	16,000	404,934	437,772	.....	52,733	490,505
Dec.	4,434	250	.....	.....	4,684	46,192	37,500	.....	83,692	88,376	750	18,942	108,068
Jan.	1,318	2,403	7,164	.....	10,885	.....	34,059	16,009	50,068	60,953	750	8,247	69,950
Feb.	5,503	75,008	6,204	.....	86,715	.....	8,015	.....	8,015	94,730	7,500	17,437	119,667
March	43,044	86,099	17,653	.....	146,796	.....	16,077	.....	16,077	162,873	11,250	22,820	196,943
April	37,292	91,053	6,228	.....	134,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,573	750	5,177	140,500
May	22,210	34,373	8,591	.....	65,174	14,658	52,248	.....	66,906	132,080	.....	2,673	134,753
June	2,241	21,617	3,349	1,559	28,766	.....	72,326	.....	72,326	101,092	.....	4,250	105,342
July	651	6,777	.....	.....	7,428	.....	6,250	.....	6,250	13,678	.....	.....	13,678
Totals	224,012	388,620	49,189	1,559	663,380	324,102	1,912,886	32,009	2,268,997	2,932,377	21,000	234,698	3,188,075

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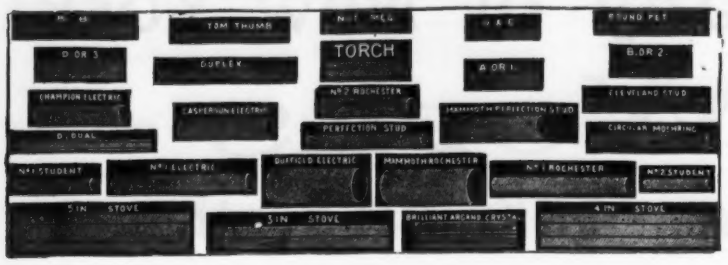

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KELLER BROS., Carriage and Wagon Manufacturing and Shoeing. Carriage Trimming, Painting and Repairing, 1068-1070 Genesee Street. Tel. Seneca 653.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1901.

Standard Oil Company:

Dear Sirs.—We are using your Mica Axle Grease and are having very good results since using your goods. We have about seventy-five or more light and heavy trucks and delivery wagons, and it certainly pays us to use the very best lubricant that can be obtained. We cheerfully recommend it to all those who have any use for Axle Grease. Very truly yours, Keller Bros.

CROBAUGH & DAHM HARDWARE CO., Wholesale and Retail Hardware, 99-101 S. Washington Street.

Tiffin, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1900.

Standard Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio:

Gentlemen.—We have been handling Mica Axle Grease for a number of years, and are pleased to state that we have no complaints from our customers. The continued purchase by the same parties testifies well for its merits. Truly yours,

(Signed) Crobaugh & Dahm Hardware Co.

GOETZ BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Butter, Eggs, etc. Clover, Timothy, Field and all kinds of Garden Seeds, 25 and 27 E. Market Street.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1901.

Standard Oil Co., of New York:

Dear Sirs.—We are using the Mica Axle Grease and also are dealers in the same. Our trade is principally from the farmers, who, without exception, give it the highest praise as the most economical lubricant in the market, and cheerfully recommend it to all users of Axle Grease. Very truly yours, Goetz Bros.

T. SKILLITER & SON, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Hardware; "Favorite" Stoves and Ranges.

Genoa, O., Nov. 21, 1900.

Standard Oil Company:

We have used Mica Axle Grease for five years in our trade, and we find it to give the best satisfaction of any Axle Grease we have ever used. Respectfully,

(Signed) T. Skilliter & Son.

Manufactured by the

Standard Oil Company

Paraffine

Seal your Jelly

jam and preserves by pouring a little melted paraffine on top of each glass and jar. It will harden immediately and form a covering that will keep the preserves sweet, clean and as soft and fresh at the top as at the bottom. Perfectly pure, tasteless, odorless, air-proof, water-proof, acid-proof and a protection against vermin and mould. Paraffine is sold in pound packages for household uses at drug, grocery and general stores.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
Specialty Dept., 408 W. 14th St.,
NEW YORK.

CREW LEVICK COMPANY

Refineries
Seaboard Oil Works
Muir Oil Works
Glade Oil Works
Warren Gasoline Works

PRODUCERS AND REFINERS
Of High Quality Oils Only
PETROLEUM LUBRICANTS
Of the Highest Viscosity and Fire Test.

OFFICES:
Philadelphia London;
New York Liverpool
Boston Glasgow
Chicago Paris
Omaha Antwerp
Richmond Frankfort
Savannah A-K

Water-White Oils Naphthas Gasolines Paraffine Wax

Standard Oil Company of New York

Devoe Works

26 Broadway, . . NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

Sole proprietors of the celebrated brands of Illuminating Oils

DEVOE'S

BRILLIANT, PHOTOLITE } 110° test
NONPAREIL, GOLD SEAL } 150° test

Packed in Patent Cans for Export to all Countries

Important to Railroad Managers and Master Mechanics

SIBLEY'S PERFECTION VALVE OIL

More perfect lubrication insured and entire freedom guaranteed from corrosion of cylinders and destruction of steam joints by fatty acids. In exclusive use on nine-tenths of the railway mileage of this country. References and prices furnished upon application. Has stood the test for 17 years.

MAKE EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY OF THE MANUFACTURE OF VALVE AND SIGNAL OILS FOR RAILROAD USE.

SIGNAL OIL COMPANY

J. C. SIBLEY, President. FRANKLIN, Pa.

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

Office, 125 Arch Street. PHILADELPHIA.

Sell Stove Naphtha for

VAPOR STOVES

There are two extremes obtained by the use of a **VAPOR STOVE,** namely, the best results at the lowest fuel cost.

It will cook anything on the most elaborately prepared menu at a fuel cost of **ONE-HALF CENT per HOUR.**

It will do this in a quick and clean manner and without heating your kitchen five degrees during the day.

Vacuum Leather Oil

JOBBERS HANDLE IT

Because

It is Easy to Sell

It is Advertised Best

It is Right for its Purpose

It Gives Perfect Satisfaction

Put up in taking cans, attractively enamelled Handy patent Lambskin-with-wool-en-swob goes with each can, and book "How to Take Care of Leather."

Liberal Trade discounts

For Particulars Apply to

VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Or any Branch.

IMPORTS ENTERED AT NEW YORK FOR CONSUMPTION.

Week ending Aug. 2.

ACID, ACETIC—40 dmj, A Klipstein & Co, British Trader, Antwerp

BENZOIC—25 cs, 2,500 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Southwark, Antwerp

CARBOLIC—5 dms, Hensel, B & L, Bulgaria, Hamburg

FORMIC—15 cs, 2,257 lbs, D D Williamson, H H Meier, Bremen

OXALIC—30 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
14 cks, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
41 cks, 33,347 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Melbridge, Hamburg

PHTALIC—9 cks, 3,300 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Southwark, Antwerp
3 cks, 1,078 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg

PHOS—20 dems, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Mesaba, London
85 cs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Mesaba, London

CORRECTION—55 cs reported in our last issue to Lehn & Fink should read 50 cs lime juice and 5 cs phosphoric acid.

SAL—93 pkgs, Merck & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg

ALBUMEN—5 cks, 2,251 lbs, Am Express Co, Minnehaha, London

ALCOHOL—2 puns, 202 gals, J A Webb & Son, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg

ALIZARINE—54 pkgs, 17,047 lbs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
36 pkgs, 12,613 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
60 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Southwark, Antwerp
30 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Southwark, Antwerp

ASS'T—15 bbls, 720 gals, C A Johnson & Co, Tauric, Liverpool
25 bbls, 10,592 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, La Champagne, Havre

BLUE—36 cks, Kennedy & Moon, Minnehaha, London

ALMOND MEAL—4 cs, Lehn & Fink, Werra, Genoa

AMMONIA, CARB—110 kgs, 11,200 lbs, Fuerst Bros & Co, Bovic, Liverpool

MURI—34 cks, C de P Field, Brooklyn City, Bristol
55 cks, J L & D S Riker, Tauric, Liverpool

SULPH—284 bgs, 55,778 lbs, Parsons & Petit, Tauric, Liverpool
268 bgs, 56,608 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Philadelphian, Liverpool

ANGELICA ROOT—4 bls, Lehn & Fink, Bulgaria, Hamburg

ANGOSTURA BARK—4 bls, 366 lbs, Thebaud Bros, Maraval, Bolivia
2 bls, Lehn & Fink, Bulgaria, Hamburg

ANILINE COLORS—20 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
96 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
2 cks, 896 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Philadelphian, Liverpool
2 cks, N Y & G Dyewood Co, Bovic, L'pool
6 cks, J Campbell & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
10 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
4 cks, F Bredt & Co, Philadelphian, L'pool
12 pkgs, R Holliday & Sons, Bovic, L'pool
36 cks, V Koechl Co, Southwark, Antwerp
9 bbls, J J Keller & Co, Southwark, Antw'p
68 pkgs, A Klipstein & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
4 bbls, B P Ducas Co, Southwark, Antw'p
131 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Southwark, Antwerp
111 pkgs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
7 cks, C Bischoff & Co, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
13 pkgs, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Southwark, Antwerp
4 kgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Southwark, Antwerp
12 cks, C Bischoff & Co, H H Meier, Bremen
32 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, H H Meier, Bremen
8 bbls, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Penniand, Antwerp
8 bbls, J J Keller & Co, Penniand, Antw'p
86 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Bulgaria, Hamburg
24 cks, R Holliday & Sons, Tauric, L'pool
34 pkgs, Sykes & Street, La Champagne, Havre

OIL—2 dms, 2,376 lbs, R Holliday & Sons, Colorado, Hull

SALT—40 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Southwark, Antwerp

ARCHIL—10 cks, 4,442 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Mesaba, London
8 cks, R Holliday & Sons, Bovic, Liverpool
1 ck, F B Vandergrift & Co, Tauric, L'pool

ARGOLS—500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Citta di Messina, Messina
30 cks, 43,989 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Citta di Messina, Messina
270 bgs, 55,776 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Picqua, Venice
192 bgs, 46,024 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Picqua, Venice
27 cks, 30,164 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Philadelphian, Liverpool
232 pkgs, 51,627 lbs, Tartar Chem Co, Nord America, Naples

ARSENIC—100 cks, 22,046 lbs, O Hann & Bro, Melbridge, Hamburg

BALSAM—2 bbls, 776 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Bellanock, Bahia

COP—15 cs, 1,395 lbs, Suzarte & Whitney, Daggry, Maracaibo

22 cs, 1,628 lbs, Thebaud Bros, Maraval, Bolivia

BARIUM, CHLO—110 cks, 109,694 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg

BARYTES, SULPH—108 cks, 88,998 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, H H Meier, Bremen

BAUXITE, HYDRATE—4 cks, 2,028 lbs, J L & J Toch, Bulgaria, Hamburg

BERLIN BLUE—2 cks, 709 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Southwark, Antwerp

BISMUTH—8 pkgs, 2,242 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool

BLANC FIXE—53 cks, 56,372 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
36 cks, 22,392 lbs, J A & W Bird & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg

BLEACH—174 cks, J L & D S Riker, Cufic, Liverpool
36 cks, 40,296 lbs, Stanley, Jordan & Co, Philadelphian, Liverpool
176 cks, J L & D S Riker, Bovic, L'pool
39 cks, 33,148 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
150 dms, Roessler & H Chem Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
43 cks, 57,809 lbs, Arnold, Hoffman & Co, Canadian, Liverpool
189 cks, J L & D S Riker, Tauric, L'pool

BOLDO LEAVES—1 bl, Lehn & Fink, Bulgaria, Hamburg

BRIMSTONE—500 tons, Battelle & Renwick, Hardinger, Girgenti
1,000 tons, Parsons & Petit, Hardinger, Girgenti
1,750 tons, A S Malcomson, Hardinger, Girgenti

BRISTLES—3 cks, 661 lbs, United Brush Mfs, Le Gascogne, Havre
2 cks, 823 lbs, Lewisohn Imp & Mfg Co, La Gascogne, Havre
14 pkgs, 2,425 lbs, Wells, Fargo & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
15 cks, 15,538 lbs, H Kroehl, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
14 pkgs, 7,711 lbs, H Kroehl, Bulgaria, Hamburg
33 pkgs, 4,801 lbs, Wells, Fargo & Co, Etruria, Liverpool

BRONZE POWDER—2 cs, 500 lbs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, H H Meier, Bremen
9 cs, 3,760 lbs, Gerstendorfer Bros, H H Meier, Bremen
19 cs, 7,700 lbs, Baer Bros, H H Meier, Bremen,
2 cs, 1,000 lbs, K Schmidt & Co, H H Meier, Bremen,
2 cs, 1,000 lbs, Hensel, B & L, H H Meier, Bremen,
8 cs 2,900 lbs A Sartorius, H H Meier, Bremen,
13 cs, 3,440 lbs, Bronze Powder Works, H H Meier, Bremen
6 cs, 2,900 lbs, J Marsching & Co, H H Meier, Bremen
1 cs, 200 lbs, D S Hess & Bro, H H Meier, Bremen,
3 cs, 1,300 lbs, R F Lang, H H Meier, Bremen,

CAFFEINE—3 cs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Mesaba, London

CALOMEL—20 cs, 1,000 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Mesaba, London

CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Rosenstein Bros, Rotterdam, Rotterdam

CARDAMOMS—4 cs, 317 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Minnehaha, London
16 cs, 778 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Mesaba, London

CASCARILLA BARK—22 bls, 3,062 lbs, Cohen & Co, Santiago, Nassau

CASTOR SEED—875 bgs, 143,436 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Teutonic, Liverpool

CHALK, PRECIP—15 cks, 12,224 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Minnehaha, London

CHAMOMILES—28 bls, 4,499 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, H H Meier, Bremen

CHEMICAL, 26 pkgs, Merck & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
6 demj, Kny Scherer Co, Melbridge, Hamburg

COMP—9 dms, 7,020 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
2 cs, 22 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, La Gascogne, Havre
4 cs, Merck & Co, Minnehaha, London
2 kgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Southwark, Antwerp
2 cs, Merck & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
18 cs, H Pfalt, Bulgaria, Hamburg
8 cs, E Levi, Amsterdam, Rotterdam

PREP—1 cs, V Koechl Co, Southwark, Antwerp
40 pkgs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
22 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
30 cks, Hensel, B & L, Bulgaria, Hamburg
43 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Colorado, Hull
68 pkgs, Schering & Glatz, Bulgaria, Hamburg
3 cks, J Cantor, Vaderland, Antwerp

SALT—10 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
5 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
2 cs, Merck & Co, K Wm der Grosse, Bremen
11 cs, Lehn & Fink, Bulgaria, Hamburg
2 cs, Reinschild Chem Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
5 demj, A Klipstein & Co, British Trader, Antwerp

CHINA CLAY—1 ck, ½ ton, Moore & Munger, Philadelphian, Liverpool
50 cks, 25 tons, Perry, Ryer & Co, Philadelphian, Liverpool

CHIRETTA HERB—20 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Bucentaur, Calcutta

CINCHONA BARK—12 bls, Lehn & Fink, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Parke, Davis & Co, Amsterdam, Rotterdam

CINCHONIDIA—10 cs, 10,000 ozs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Mesaba, London

COAL TAR PREP—14 kgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
5 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
3 cks, 1,000 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Philadelphian, Liverpool
5 cks, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Southwark, Antwerp
1 cs, Berlin Aniline Works, Bulgaria, Hamburg
8 cks, Hensel, B & L, Bulgaria, Hamburg
3 cs, Merck & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg

PROD—18 cs, G Gennert, Bulgaria, Hamburg

COBALT, OXIDE—5 cs, 500 lbs, C Cooper & Co, Bovic, Liverpool
10 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
2 cs, J Marsching & Co, Teutonic, L'pool

COCA LEAVES—102 bls, 10,214 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, City of Washington, Colon

COCOA BUTTER—11 cs, 1,580 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg

COLCOTHAR—2 bbls, Hemingway & Co, Mesaba, London

COLORS—26 pkgs, A W Smith, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
5 cks, J W Masury & Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
13 cks, Rooney & Spence, Mesaba, London

A. Klipstein & Company

122 Pearl Street, NEW YORK

BRANCH HOUSES:
BOSTON, 283-285 Congress St. PHILADELPHIA, 50-52 N. Front St. CHICAGO, 136 Kinzie St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., 13 Mathewson St.
HAMILTON, ONT., Catharine St. MONTREAL, 917 Lemoine St.

CRYSTALLOSE, HEYDEN

About 500 times sweeter than sugar; absolutely soluble and pure Rock Candy flavor.

1 cs, Favor, Ruhl & Co, La Gascogne, Havre
46 pkgs, J A Donald, Bovic, Liverpool
2 cs, J Marsching & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
3 cks, Toch Bros, H H Meier, Bremen
1 cs, J Marsching & Co, H H Meier, Bremen
2 cks, H O Walbaur, F Bismarck, Hamburg
2 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, British Trader, Antwerp
20 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
1 cs, L Berger & Sons, Bulgaria, Hamburg
CORIANDER SEED—673 bgs, 66,651 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Minnehaha, London
CORKS—120 bls, 15,318 lbs, Armstrong Cork Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
CORKWOOD—85 bls, F G Strohmeyer & H A, Philadelphian, Hamburg
100 bls, Lawrence, Johnson & Co, St. Cuthbert, Antwerp
124 bls, Lawrence, Johnson & Co, Philadelphian, Liverpool
CREOSOTE—1 bbl, 42 gals, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Mesaba, London
CUDBEAR—11 cks, 4,488 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Mesaba, London
CUTTLEFISH BONE—6 cs, Elmer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
10 straps, 869 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Picqua, Trieste
25 straps, 1,830 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Piqua, Trieste
DAMIANA LEAVES—5 bls, Hensel, B & L, Manitou, London
DEXTRINE—200 bgs, 43,120 lbs, Stein, Hirsch & Co, Nassovia, Stettin
15 bgs, 3,310 lbs, G W Sheldon & Co, Nassovia, Stettin
193 bbls, 10,900 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Frascati, Jamaica
14 bbls, 2,194 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Frascati, Jamaica
118 bgs, F H Leggett & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
GLASS, PLATE—21 cs, Semon, Bach & Co, British Trader, Antwerp
7 cs, Van Horne, Griffin & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
6 cs, R F Downing & Co, Penniand, Antw'p
10 cs, Van Horne, Griffin & Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
37 cs, Semon, Bach & Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
9 cs, R F Downing & Co., Rotterdam, Rotterdam
25 cs, T W Morris, Southwark, Antwerp
28 cs, J Kahn, Southwark, Antwerp
10 cs, Knauth, N & K, Southwark, Antw'p
9 cs, R F Downing & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
2 cs, L Popper & Son, Southwark, Antwerp
15 cs, Vogeley & L, Southwark, Antwerp
6 cs, Lippmann & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
WINDOW—60 cs, T W Morris, Penniand, Antwerp
250 cs, Thatcher & Whittemore, Penniand, Antwerp
463 cs, Van Horne, Griffin & Co, St Cuthber, Atntwerp
3,656 cs, Semon, Bach & Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
282 cs, Holbrook Bros, St Cuthbert, Antw'p
730 cs, Holbrook Bros, St Cuthbert, Antw'p
591 cs, Holbrook Bros, St Cuthbert, Antw'p
474 cs, Van Horne, Griffin & Co, Penniand, Antwerp
1,150 bgs, Berry Bros, Hiram Emery, Auckland
4,295 cs, L C Gillespie, Hiram Emery, Auckland
94 cs, L C Gillespie, Mesaba, London
204 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Co, Mesaba, London
84 cs, Oppenheimer & Co, Mesaba, London
OLIBANUM—1 cs, Elmer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
RED—118 bgs, Rogers & Pyatt, Mesaba, Ldn
TRAG—5 cs, G Gulbenkian & Co, Bovic, Liverpool
HELLEBORE ROOT—1 bl, Elmer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
INDIAN RED—37 cks, 31,028 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Colorado, Hull
INDIGO—80 cks, 23,223 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
78 cks, 33,750 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
6 cs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
INSECT FLOWERS—5 bls, Elmer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
IRON, OXIDE—11 bbls, Hemingway & Co, Mesaba, London
11 cks, 5,966 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SULPHIDE—50 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Br Trader, Antwerp
JABORANDI LEAVES—5 bls, 1,155 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Paraense, Maranham
JALAP—5 bgs, 939 lbs, Bock, Andrews & Co, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
JUNIPER BERRIES—25 bls, 3,271 lbs, Bichels & Techow, California, Leghorn
LAMPBLACK—7 cks, 1,452 lbs, Woodside Japaning Co, Br Trader, Antwerp
LAUREL LEAVES—25 bls, 11,260, H Nordlinger, Picqua, Trieste
150 bls, 28,530 lbs, Weaver & Sterry, Melridge, Hamburg
LAVENDER FLOWERS—1 bl, Elmer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
LEECHES—6 cs, Witte & Hartmann, F Bismarck, Hbg
4 cs, F Paturel & Co, La Champagne, Havre
LICORICE ROOT—1,554 bls, F G Strohmeyer & H A, Ethiopia, Glasgow
145 bls, 32,714 lbs, Arguimbau & Ramee, Melridge, Hamburg
111 bls, 24,420 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Tauric, Liverpool
LIME, JUICE—10 puns, 1,100 gls, J E Kerr & Co, Frascati, Kingston
LINSEED—3,072 bgs, 9,084 bush, Ralli Bros, Minnehaha, London
6,825 bgs, 20,183 bush, Ralli Bros, Minnehaha, London
2,729 bgs, 8,000 bush, National Lead Co, Minnehaha, London
6 cs, Fairchild Bros & Foster, Minnehaha, London
8 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Southwark, Antwerp
27 cs, Hensel B & L, H H Meier, Bremen
1 cs, Parke, Davis & Co, Bulgaria, Hbg
ROOTS—5 pkgs, Elmer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
51 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Melridge, Hbg
27 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Melridge, Hamburg
59 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Bulgaria, Hbg
5 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Bulgaria, Hbg
46 bls, Peek & Velsor, Bulgaria, Hbg
5 bls, R Hillier's Son Co, California, Marseilles
5 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, California, Marseilles
MILIOTI FLOWERS—2 bls, Lehn & Fink, Bulgaria, Hamburg
MICA—38 cs, 5,733 lbs, E Munsell & Co, Minnehaha, London
13 cs, 698 lbs, E Munsell & Co, Mesaba, London
100 cs, 12,389 lbs, General Electric Co, Minneapolis, London
NAPHTHALINE—41 cks, M Feigel & Bro, Mesaba, London
NUTMEGS—91 pkgs, Frame, Alston & Co, Mesaba, London
NUX VOMICA—440 pkgs, 24,640 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Bucentaur, Calcutta
OIL, ALMOND—15 cs, Elmer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
14 pkgs, E Marchi & Co, Nord America, Genoa
COCOANUT—132 pkgs, R Crooks & Co, Minnehaha, London
ESS'L—14 cs, Euler & Robeson, La Gascogne, Havre
1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Werra, Genoa
FUSEL—5 cks, 5,900 lbs, Maas & Waldstein, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
52 pkgs, 36,568 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
29 cks, 23,014 lbs, Maas & Waldstein, Melbridge, Hamburg
40 cks, 21,926 lbs, Knauth, N & K, Melbridge, Hamburg
18 cks, 8,147 lbs, C Cooper & Co, Nassovia, Stettin
22 cks, 9,744 lbs, Maas & Waldstein, Nassovia, Stettin
29 cks, 9,220 lbs, Maas & Waldstein, British Trader, Antwerp
HAARLEM—60 cs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
LEMON—100 cs, 2,500 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Picqua, Messina
12 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bulgaria, Hamburg
53 cs, 1,325 lbs, Euler & Robeson, California, Messina
2 cs, 100 lbs, Magnus & Lauer, California, Messina

Cream of Tartar Tartaric Acid

GUARANTEED 99—100 Per Cent. Pure.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, 47 Cedar St., N. Y.

150 bgs, 32,614 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Nassovia, Stettin
DIVI DIVI—104 bgs, 13,145 lbs, Foulke & Co, Prins Wm II, Curacoa
198 bgs, 20,592 lbs, De Sola, Labo & Co, Prins Wm II, Curacoa
124 bgs, 18,075 lbs, Flint, Eddy & A Tr Co, Prins Wm II, Curacoa
DRUGS—10 bls, Bichels & Techow, Melbridge, Hamburg
10 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
DROP BLACK—5 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Colorado, Hull
DUTCH METAL CLIPPINGS—8 cs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, H H Meier, Bremen
LEAF—1 cs, J Marsching & Co, H H Meier, Bremen
DUTCH PINK—40 kgs, 4,480 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Colorado, Hull
ERGOT—18 bls, 3,968 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
FORMALDEHYDE—130 carboys, Roessler & H Chem Co, Mesaba, London
100 demj, Merck & Co, Mesaba, London
100 demj, R W Phair & Co, Nassovia, Stettin
50 carboys, Fuerst Bros & Co, Nassovia, Stettin
FRANKFORT BLACK—3 cks, C Wix & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
FUSTIC—42 tons, J E Kerr & Co, Frascati, Jamaica
104 tons, J E Kerr & Co, Frascati, Jamaica
50,000 lbs, W & A Leaman, Lauenburg, Port au Prince
EXT—15 cks, 7,635 lbs, Kennedy & Moon, Tauric, Liverpool
GALANGAL—12 bls, 2,408 lbs, A U Andrus & Co, Afridi, Hong Kong
22 bls, 4,400 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Afridi, Hong Kong
GAMBIER—1,755 bls, J H Recknagel & Son, Mesaba, London
1,010 bls, D A Shaw & Co, Afridi, Singapore
GELATINE—50 cs, 4,530 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
19 cs, 2,124 lbs, P Puttmann, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
GINGER—28 bbls, J E Kerr & Co, Frascati, Jamaica
30 bbls, Macy & Dunham, Frascati, Jamaica
56 bbls, J E Kerr & Co, Frascati, Jamaica
510 cs, Semon, Bach & Co, British Trader, Antwerp
1,178 cs, G W Sheldon & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
425 cs, Holbrook Bros, British Trader, Antwerp
GLUCOSE—10 cks, 9,341 lbs, F Rose & Co, Nassovia, Stettin
GLUE—150 bgs, 33,069 lbs, S Isaacs & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
25 cks, 18,490 lbs, S Isaacs & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Glue Co, Chicago City, Bristol
GLYCERINE—41 dms, 45,102 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Minnehaha, London
128 dms, 136,060 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Mesaba, London
20 dms, 21,782 lbs, F H Kalbfleisch Co, Mexico, Havana
118 dms, 139,030 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Bovic, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—215 cks, 226,428 lbs, W H Dumont, Bulgaria, Hamburg
GREASE, WOOL—25 bbls, 8,824 lbs, Swan & Finch Co, H H Meier, Bremen
GUM—40 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, La Gascogne, Havre
ALOES—120 cs, 14,400 lbs, Foulke & Co, Maracaibo, Curacoa
20 cs, M W Green, Prins Wm IV, Curacoa
ALSACE—11 bbls, 11,085 lbs, F Bredt & Co, Southwark, Antwerp
ARABIC—2 cs, Elmer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
108 cs, David E Green & Co, Tauric, Lpool
100 cs, 28,000 lbs, Thurston & Braidich, Tauric, Liverpool
ARTIFICIAL—10 cks, 5,190 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Southwark, Antwerp
ASAFOETIDA—6 cs, 2,220 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Mesaba, London
44 cs, Parke, Davis & Co, Bucentaur, Calcutta
COPAL—10 cs, A Mason, Mesaba, London
100 cs, 22,400 lbs, E Hills Son & Co, Afridi, Singapore
GUAIAC—6 cs, 590 lbs, J W Wilson & Co, Prins Wm II, Curacoa
KAURI—436 cs, 109,872 lbs, E Hills' Son & Co, Hiram Emery, Auckland
1,450 cs, 324,800 lbs, E H Patterson, Hiram Emery, Auckland
6,193 bgs, 18,125 bush, National Lead Co, Mesaba, London
LOGWOOD—150,000 lbs, W & A Leaman, Lauenberg, Pt au Prince
419 tons, J W Wilson & Co, L G Crosby, Carlisle Bay
84,000 lbs, H Kainer & Co, Mt Vernon, Pt de Paix
EXT—44 cks, 16,154 lbs, Dillon & Co, Frascati, Kingston
50 cks, 25,972 lbs, J Campbell & Co, Bovic, Liverpool
LUPULIN—1 cs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Br Trader, Antwerp
LYCOPODIUM—9 cs, 1,984 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Melridge, Hamburg
MACE—2 cs, Rosenstein Bros, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—10 cs, 2,240 lbs, G W Dix, Teutonic, Liverpool
CARB—10 cs, 1,200 lbs, G W Dix, Teutonic, Liverpool
CITRATE—60 cs, G Servetti, Nord America, Genoa
MAGNESITE, CALC—6,045 bgs, 1,269,400 lbs, Knauth, N & K, Picqua, Trieste
MANGANESE, OXIDE—22 cks, Jas Lee & Co, Mongolian, Glasgow
34 cks, Knauth, N & K, Bulgaria, Hbg
MANNA—1 cs, Elmer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
MEDICAL BARK—38 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
FLOWERS—2 bls, Lehn & Fink, Bulgaria, Hamburg
LEAVES—18 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Tauric, Liverpool
PREP—20 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Gascogne, Havre
MACE—2 cs, 30 lbs, Leeburger Bros, Bulgaria, Hamburg
OLIVE FOOTS—50 bbls, 2,488 gals, Oil Seeds Pressing Co, Citta di Messina, Messina
299 bbls, 16,372 lbs, C B Richards & Co, Nord America, Naples
29 bbls, 1,826 gals, C B Richards & Co, St Louis, London
73 cs, 3,080 lbs, Arnold, Cheney & Co, California, Leghorn
100 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, California, Leghorn
ORANGE—100 cs, 2,500 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Picqua, Messina
1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bulgaria, Hamburg
PALM—2 cks, Dickinson, Van Dusen & Co, Philadelphian, Liverpool
16 cks, R Crooks & Co, Bovic, Liverpool
POPPYSEED—8 cks, 623 gals, G A & E Meyer, La Gascogne, Havre
RAPE SEED—10 bbls, 527 gls, Oil Seeds Pressing Co, Consuelo, Hull
12 bbls, 590 gls, Kuhne & Libby Co, Mesaba, London
150 bbls, 7,731 gls, Swan & Finch Co, Colorado, Hull
ROSE—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Bulgaria, H'b'g
2 cs, 809 ozs, Dodge & Olcott, Etruria, L'pool
SANDALWOOD—1 cs, Magnus & Lauer, Rotterdam, R'dam
WINTER GREEN—40 pkgs, 2,000 lbs, Fries Bros, La Gascogne, Havre
20 pkgs, 1,000 lbs, Fries Bros, La Champagne, Havre
OXYLL—50 bbls, B P Ducas Co, Chicago City, Bristol
OZOKERITE—262 bgs, 22,000 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Nassovia, Stettin

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262 bgs, 23,117 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Nassovia, Stettin
PAINT, MARINE—40 dms, H A Kessell, F Bismarck, H'b'g
PALM, STEARINE—119 bbls, 45,449 lbs, Jepson & Vought, California, Leghorn
PARAFFINE—10 cks, Lohn & Fink, Vaderland, Ant
PARANITRANILINE—2 cks, R Holliday & Sons, Tauric, L'pool
PARIS WHITE—90 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Colorado, Hull
PEPPER—480 bgs, 67,200 lbs, D P Cruikshank, Minnehaha, London
240 bgs, 33,600 lbs, D A Shaw & Co, Minnehaha, London
PIMENTO—25 bgs, 3,000 lbs, J E Kerr & Co, Frascati, Kingston
100 bgs, 14,500 lbs, J W Wilson & Co, Frascati, Kingston
250 bgs, 28,919 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Frascati, Kingston
90 bgs, 11,183 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Frascati, Kingston
PITCH COAL TAR—79 bbls, P H Petry & Co, Southwark, Ant
PLUMBAGO—31 bbls, H J Baker & Bro, Mesaba, London
127 pkgs, C B Richards & Co, Mesaba, London
64 cks, 26,103 lbs, C B Richards, Milano, Hamburg
POMADE—7 cs, Fischer Chem Imp Co, H H Meier, Bremen
POTASH, BISULPHITE—10 kgs, 1,116 lbs, Rogers & Pyatt, Bulgaria, Hamburg
CARB—30 cks, J L & D S Riker, Cufic, Liverpool
74 cks, 95,517 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, H H Meier, Bremen
CAUSTIC—50 dms, 28,286 lbs, E Hills Son & Co, Southwark, Ant
50 dms, 27,297 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
CYANIDE—75 cs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Mesaba, London
410 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
100 cs, R Crooks & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
MURI—1,000 bgs, 268,503 lbs, Peters, White & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
PUMICE—1,000 bgs, R J Waddell & Co, California, Messina
35 cks, R J Waddell & Co, California, Messina
QUEBRACHO WOOD—862 tons, N Y & Boston Dyewood Co, Grace Deering, Colastine
QUINCE SEED—5 bls, 999 lbs, Tyler & Finch Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
QUININE—30 cs, 12,000 ozs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
25 cs, 10,000 ozs, McKesson & Robbins, Mesaba, London
75 cs, 37,500 ozs, G W Sheldon & Co, H H Meier, Bremen
12 cs, 12,000 ozs, E Levi, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
RED LEAD—2 bbls, G A & E Meyer, La Gascogne, Havre
RESIN SIZE—5 cks, 2,523 lbs, A Nathan & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
SAFFRON—1 cs, Rosenstein Bros, La Champagne, Havre
1 cs, Kaufman Bros, La Champagne, Havre
1 cs, McKesson & Robbins, La Champagne, Havre
SAFFLOWER, EXT—2 cs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Mesaba, London
SAFROL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Bulgaria, Hamburg
SALT CAKE—12 cks, A de Ronde & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
SARSAPARILLA—2 bls, C Wessels & Bro, Mesaba, London
2 bls, I Brandon & Bro, City of Washington, Colon
SENNA—39 bls, 14,188 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Minnehaha, London
7 bls, Eimer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
SHEEP DIP—25 bbls, M Feigel & Bro, Mesaba, London
25 cks, Fuerst Bros & Co, Mesaba, London
SHELLAC—36 bgs, Ralli Bros, Hohenfels, Calcutta
328 chts, Ralli Bros, Hohenfels, Calcutta
133 chts, Ralli Bros, Hohenfels, Calcutta
25 chts, G A Alden & Co, Minnehaha, London
304 cs, Rogers & Pyatt, Mesaba, London
72 bgs, Ralli Bros, Hohenfels, Calcutta
75 chts, Knauth, N & K, Hohenfels, Calcutta
700 chts, Hoople & Androvette, Hohenfels, Calcutta
650 chts, Rogers & Pyatt, Hohenfels, Calcutta
244 chts, Ralli Bros, Hohenfels, Calcutta
218 bgs, Berry Bros, Hohenfels, Calcutta
SIENNA—48 bbls, 25,662 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Nord America, Genoa
SMALTS—25 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
SOAP, CASTILE—50 cs, 23,918 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, British Trader, Antwerp
SODA ASH—140 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Wing & Evans, Bovic, Liverpool
21 tcs, 37,669 lbs, Wing & Evans, Bovic, Liverpool
100 cks, 165,700 lbs, Heller & Merz Co, Bovic, Liverpool
66 cks, J L & D S Riker, Cufic, Liverpool
15 cks, Wing & Evans, Tauric, Liverpool
CRYSTAL CARB—50 bbls, J L & D S Riker, Cufic, Liverpool
56 bbls, J L & D S Riker, Bovic, L'pool
SILICATE—77 cks, 56,837 lbs, Colgate & Co, Bovic, Liverpool
SPONGE—10 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Yucatan, Havana
25 cs, Lasker & Bernstein, Minnehaha, London
3 cs, H P Thompson & Co, Minnehaha, London
7 bls, National Sponge & Chamois Co, Mexico, Havana
13 bls, Leousi, Clonney & Co, Mexico, Havana
47 bls, A Moses' Sons & Co, Mexico, Havana
19 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Mexico, Havana
14 bls, A Moses' Sons & Co, Cherokee, Turks Island
34 bls, Huencke Bros, Santiago, Nassau
54 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Esperanza, Havana
27 bls, National Sponge & Chamois Co, Santiago, Nassau
31 bls, Goldman, Sachs & Co, Santiago, Nassau
40 bls, Leousi, Clonney & Co, Nord America, Greece
26 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Santiago, Nassau
SQUILLS—1 bl, Eimer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
STARCH, PREP—25 bgs, 5,600 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Bovic, Liverpool
STRONG BRIGHT RED—10 cks, 7,582 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Colorado, Hull
STYRAX—1 cs, Eimer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
SULPHUR ORE—5,614,950 lbs, M J Davis, Thurston, Huelva
SUMAC, EXT—12 bbls, 4,083 lbs, J J Keller & Co, Southwark, Ant
TARTAR EMETIC—10 cks, F Bredt & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
TEA SWEEPINGS—98 bgs, 11,740 lbs, Hensel, B & L, Mesaba, London
THYMOL—3 cs, A A Stilwell, Bulgaria, Hamburg
TURKEY RED—38 cks, 23,066 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Colorado, Hull
TURMERIC—49 bgs, Perry, Ryer & Co, Minnehaha, London
TURPENTINE (VENICE)—4 cs, Eimer & Amend, Picqua, Trieste
45 pkgs, 2,612 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Picqua, Trieste
SPIRITS—60 bbls, 25,366 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Nassovia, Stettin
ULTRAMARINE—10 cs, 3,300 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
10 cs, 2,200 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
VARNISH—20 pkgs, 280 gals, Pomeroy & Fischer, Mesaba, London
VERMILION—3 cks, 300 lbs, A W Smith, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
VIENNA LIME—10 cks, 3,427 lbs, F G Strohmeyer & H A, Bulgaria, Hamburg
WAX, BEES'—5 pkgs, 1,195 lbs, E Puig, Santiago, Santiago
9 pkgs, 3,905 lbs, A M Seixas, Santiago, Santiago
5 pkgs, 1,752 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Santiago, Santiago
7 bbls, S Porcella, Cherokee, Azua
18 pkgs, 2,064 lbs, Thebaud Bros, Cherokee, Pto Plata
2 pkgs, 583 lbs, C Wessels & Bro, Santiago, Santiago
CARNAUBA—70 bgs, 10,780 lbs, G G Cowl, Paraense, Para
CERESIN—165 bgs, 22,085 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
30 bgs, 6,600 lbs, F G Strohmeyer & H A, Bulgaria, Hamburg
JAPAN—75 cs, Flint, Eddy & Am Trading Co, Afridi, Kobe
100 cs, Parke, Davis & Co, Afridi, Kobe
WHITE LEAD—100 kgs, 11,200 lbs, Pomeroy & Fischer, Bovic, Liverpool
2 cks, G A & E Meyer, La Gascogne, Havre
10 cks, 11,128 lbs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
ZAFFER—2 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
ZINC, CHLO—15 cks, 10,450 lbs, Berlin Aniline Works, Bulgaria, Hamburg
OXIDE—100 bbls, 22,046 lbs, G A & E Meyer, La Gascogne, Havre
100 bbls, 22,046 lbs, G A & E Meyer, Southwark, Antwerp
95 cks, 31,967 lbs, J A & W Bird & Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp

WAREHOUSED.

ANILINE COLORS—2 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Pennland, Ant
150 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Pennland, Ant
8 bbls, J J Keller & Co, Pennland, Ant
85 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Rotterdam, R'dam
422 pkgs, W J Matheson & Co, Rotterdam, R'dam
57 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Southwark, Ant
2 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Southwark, Ant
BRISTLES—8 cks, 8,795 lbs, H Kroehl, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
9 cks, 4,276 lbs, E & H Levy, Gr Kurfurst, Bremen
BRONZE POWDER—11 cs, 2,540 lbs, G Benda, Gr Waldersee, Hamburg
23 cs, 3,816 lbs, G Benda, Columbia, H'b'g
COCOA BUTTER—72 bgs, 14,983 lbs, J Jeidell & Son, Rotterdam, R'dam
DEXTRINE—50 cks, 11,296 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Melbridge, Hamburg
FORMALDEHYDE—40 demj, Roessler & H Chem Co, Mesaba, London
MICA—2 bbls, 676 lbs, A O Schoonmaker, Coastwise, Canada
100 cs, 8,200 lbs, Sills, Eddy Mica Co, Minnehaha, London
OPIUM—36 cs, 4,041 lbs, McKesson & Ribbins, Mesaba, London
POTASH, CHLO—100 kgs, 11,211 lbs, Rogers & Pyatt, Olbia, Marseilles
PUMICE—3,386 pkgs, Kessler & Co, Oleta, Messina
SOAP CASTILE—22 cs, 2,906 lbs, Lunham & Moore, March, Seville
SODA CAUSTIC—200 dms, 150,000 lbs, E Hills' Son & Co, Consuelo, Newcastle
SPONGE—40 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Yucatan, Havana
50 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Morro Castle, Havana
SULPHUR—204 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Lunham & Moore, March, Seville

Withdrawals from Bond.

Week ending Aug. 2.

Acid, citric, kgs	55
Albumen, blood, cks	10
Alcohol, bbls	9
Aniline colors, cks	144
Aniline colors, cs	9
Aniline colors, kgs	35
Bay rum, bbls	16
Bristles, cks	8
Bristles, cs	20
Bronze powder, cs	3
Capsicums, bgs	170
Chemical salt, cs	3
Cocoa butter, lbs	65
Colors, pkgs	8
Corks, bls	112
Dextrine, bgs	200
Glue, bgs	44
Gum chicle, bgs	20
Logwood ext, cks	22
Mica, cs	9
Oil, codliver, bbls	20
Oil, ess'l, cs	1
Oil, linaloe, cs	10
Opium, cs	56
Potato flour, bgs	75
Sago flour, bgs	578
Sponge, bls	53
Zinc, oxide	50

Boston Imports.

ACID, CARBOLIC—5 cs, Anglian, London
OXALIC—37 cks, Valesia, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—10 cks, Beach & Co, Anglian, London
ANILINE COLORS—37 bbls, English King, Antwerp
10 bbls, F E Atteaux & Co, English King, Antwerp
2 cks, Schoellkopf, Hartford & H Co, English King, Antwerp
5 cks, Valesia, Hamburg
37 cks, 1 cs, Berlin An Wks, Valesia, Hbg
2 cks, W N Proctor & Co, Ultonia, Lpool
12 cks, United Indigo & Chem Co, Ultonia, Liverpool
12 pkgs, Ultonia, Liverpool
OIL—5 drms, J A & W Bird & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
SALT—153 cks, English King, Antwerp
30 cs, Berlin An Wks, Valesia, Hamburg
30 cks, J A & W Bird & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
BLEACH—65 cks, English King, Antwerp
128 cks, J L & D S Riker, Ultonia, Lpool
42 cks, Lancastrian, Liverpool
BRISTLES—3 cks J L Whiting & Son Co, Valesia, Hamburg
50 kgs, J C Pushee & Sons, Ivernia, Lpool
CHINA CLAY—240 cks, Morey & Co, Commonwealth, Liverpool
650 cks, Baring Bros & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—3 cks, Valesia, Hamburg
COLOR—2 bbls, United Indigo & Chem Co, Valesia, Hamburg
CREOSOTE—340 cks, Anglian, London
250 bbls, R F Downing, Anglian, London
GLASS, PLATE—6 cs, Boston Pl & W Glass Co, English King, Antwerp
WINDOW—10 cs, English King, Antwerp
550 cs, Am Ex Co, English King, Antwerp
300 cs, Thacher & Witteman, English King, Antwerp
587 pkgs, 8,020 cs, Baring Bros & Co, English King, Antwerp
GLYCERINE—10 cks, W K Bowers, Lancastrian, Liverpool
GREASE—150 bbls, Geo H Leonard & Co, English King, Antwerp
100 bbls, Kidder, Peabody & Co, English King, Antwerp
400 bbls, Baring Bros & Co, English King, Antwerp
250 bbls, Kidder, Peabody & Co, Valesia, Hamburg
64 cs, 29 bbls, 49 cks, J S Bent & Co, Anglian, London
89 bbls, Ivernia, Liverpool
BONE—10 cks, W N Proctor & Co, Commonwealth, Liverpool
WOOL—500 bbls, Baring Bros & Co, English King, Antwerp
3 cks, 1 cs, Valesia, Hamburg
HERBS—42 bls, S W Gould & Bros, Valesia, Hamburg
INDIGO—2 cs, Ultonia, Liverpool
5 cs, Anglian, London
6 cs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Anglian, Ldn
POWD—3 cks, A Lee & Co, Valesia, Hbg
INSECT FLOWERS—12 bls, Eastern Drug Co, Abbazia, Trieste
NAPHTOL—4 cks, Valesia, Hamburg
OIL—75 bbls, Commonwealth, Liverpool
1 ck, Anglian, London
2 cs, Stone & Downer, Ivernia, Liverpool
COD—44 cks, E H Downing, Halifax, Halifax
OLIVE—100 bbls, Ultonia, Liverpool
150 cks, Brown Bros & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
50 cks, Silas Pierce & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
5 cks, Wm Underwood & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
SEAL—65 cks, Halifax, Halifax
ORCHIL, LIQ—10 cks, Anglian, London
PHOSPHATE—2,500 bgs, English King, Ant
PLUMBAGO—9 cks, Anglian, London
POTASH—17 cks, 33 bbls, English King, Ant
61 cks, Valesia, Hamburg
CARB—9 cks, E W Royce & Co, English King, Antwerp
CAUSTIC—85 drms, Valesia, Hamburg
SEED, CASTOR—139 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Lancastrian, Liverpool
SODA—8 pkgs, Anglian, London
ASH—19 cks, 80 bgs, Wing & Evans, Lancastrian, Liverpool
BICARB—100 cks, Linder & Meyer, Lancastrian, Liverpool
5 cks, Lancastrian, Liverpool
PRUSSIATE—17 cks, English King, Antwerp
SUMAC—630 bgs, Anglian, London
STARCH—50 bgs, Baring Bros & Co, Valesia, Hamburg
SULPHUR—1,002 bgs, Lancastrian, Liverpool
TANNING EXT—50 cks, Beach, Trieber & Co, Ultonia, Liverpool
50 cks, Beach, Trieber & Co, Ivernia, Liverpool
TARTAR EMETIC—22 cks, Valesia, Hamburg
ULTRAMARINE—10 cs, Morey & Co, English King, Antwerp
ZINC, OXIDE—58 bbls, J A & W Bird Co, English King, Antwerp

Philadelphia Imports.

AMMONIA, MURIATE—90 cks, Westernland, L'pool
SULPHATE—344 bgs, Westernland, L'pool
ANILINE SALT—20 cks, O S Janney & Co, Canada, R'dam
BONES—808 tons, Baugh & Sons Co, Mary Hasbrouck, Rosario
CHALK—250 tons, Mackinaw, London
CHEMICALS—112 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Canada, R'dam
CHINA CLAY—214 tons, J D McGlincey, Minnesota, London
550 bgs, J B Moors & Co, Westernland, L'pool
160 cks, Morey & Co, Westernland, L'pool
60 cks, Chas Lennig & Co, Westernland, L'pool
CLAY—248 tons, Geo Knowles & Son, Minnesota, London
352 tons, Moore & Munger, Planet Mars, London
503 cks, O S Janney & Co, Planet Mars, London
COLOCYNTH—3 cs, McIlvane Bros, Abbazia, Trieste
DEXTRINE—200 bgs, Hanover, Hamburg
GLASS, WINDOW—25 cs, Westernland, L'pool
INSECT POWDER—75 bbls, Shoemaker & Vaute, Westernland, L'pool
IRON OXIDE—40 pkgs, Planet Mars, London
KRYOLITE—865 tons, Penn Salt Mfg Co, Silicon, Ivigtut
MANGANESE, BORATE—5 cks, Canadia, Rotterdam
OIL, COCOANUT—27 pkgs, Minnesota, London
100 bbls, Westernland, Liverpool
OLIVE—60 bbls, Westernland, Liverpool
PALM—8 cks, Westernland, Liverpool
TAR—120 cks, Canadia, Rotterdam
POTASH—30 cks, Hanover, Hamburg
ROOTS—20 bls, Smith, H & F Co, Abbazia, Trieste
SHELLAC—150 cs, Minnesota, London
SOAP—10 cs, Minnesota, London
SODA, ASH—31 cks, Wing & Evans, Westernland, L'pool
SILICATE—12 cks, Mackinaw, London
TAR—100 bbls, Minnesota, London
TUMERIC—105 bgs, Westernland, L'pool

Baltimore Imports.

AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,699 bgs, Parthenia, Glasgow
BAUXITE—1,142 bgs, Ohio, Rotterdam
BLEACH—285 cks, Bosnia, Hamburg
324 cks, Quernmore, Liverpool
BONE DUST—1,579 bgs, Quernmore, Liverpool
BRISTLES—7 cs, Bosnia, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—490 cks, Quernmore, Liverpool
CLAY—300 cks, Queen Wilhelmina, R'dam
GLASS PLATE—24 cs, Borkum, Bremen
WINDOW—132 cs, Borkum, Bremen
876 cs, English King, Antwerp
GREASE, WOOL—250 bbls, Bosnia, Hamburg
KAINIT—1,000 tons, Bosnia, Hamburg
LICORICE ROOT—14,128 bls, Bariby, Batoum
MANURE SALT—500 tons, Borkum, Bremen
OIL, CODLIVER—10 hf bbls, Bosnia, Hamburg
PHOSPHATE—2,500 bgs, English King, Ant
POTASH—232 cks, Bosnia, Hamburg
MURIATE—4,000 bgs, Borkum, Bremen
SODA NITRATE—32,485 bgs, Rauma Colets Buena
SUMAC LEAVES—400 bls, Fert, Palermo

Newport News Imports.

ACID, CARBOLIC—100 cks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Powhatan, London
PHOSPHORIC SYRUP—16 pkgs, Meyers Bros Drug Co, Powhatan, London
BLEACH—196 cks, J L & D S Riker, Riojano, Liverpool
CHINA CLAY—584 cks, Morey & Co, Riojano, L'pool
FULLERS EARTH—550 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Riojano, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Powhatan, London
900 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Powhatan, London
GLYCERINE—80 cks, 150 drums, Powhatan, London
29 drs, Proctor & Gamble Co, Powhatan, London
OIL CITRONELLA—24 drs, Proctor & Gamble Co, Powhatan, London
COCOANUT—218 pkgs, Powhatan, London
26 pipes, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Powhatan, London
OLIVE—10 pipes, Powhatan, London

ANTITUSSIN (Difluordiphenyl Ointment)
DIFLUORDIPHENYL Powder
FLUOROFORMOL (Aqua Fluoroformii)
ACETANILID
ANTIPYRIN
PYROGALLIC ACID
FLUORRHEUMIN (Fluorphenetol+Difluordiphenyl)
VIOFORM (Iodochloroxychinoline)
C. BISCHOFF & CO., 87—89 Park Place, New York.

OPIUM—18 cs, R F Downing & Co, Powhatan, London
POTASH, CYANIDE—135 cs, Powhatan, London

New Orleans Imports.

BLEACH—50 drms, Adria, Hamburg
CHALK—20 cks, Florida, Copenhagen
GUM, CHICLE—31 pkgs, Bergenseren, Livingston
2 bls, Anselm, Belize
OIL, CODLIVER—25 bbls, Adria, Hamburg
POTASH, CYANIDE—350 cs, Yucatan, Lpool
MURIATE—750 bgs, Adria, Hamburg
SOAP—125 cs, Yucatan, Liverpool
50 cs, Adria, Hamburg
SODA, CAUSTIC—104 drms, Yucatan, Lpool

San Francisco Imports.

COPRA—36 bgs, J R Matson, Mariposa, Pago Pago
GLYCERINE—11 drms, London & S F Bank, Mariposa, Sydney
OIL, EUC—6 cs, Parmelee, Morgan & Co, Mariposa, Sydney
OPIUM—543 pkgs, Coptic, Macao
PAINT—1 cs, W H Holden, Mariposa, Sydney
VANILLA BEANS—5 cs, Williams D & Co, Mariposa, Auckland

Montreal Imports.

ACID—1 cs, Teutonia, Hamburg
20 bbls, Almerian, Antwerp
OXALIC—1 ck, Almerian, Antwerp
ALUM, CHROME—35 cks, Almerian, Antwerp
ALUMINA, SULPH—20 bgs, Almerian, Ant
AMMONIA, MURI—12 cks, Lake Superior, Liverpool
ANILINE COLORS—1 cs, 22 bbls, Almerian, Antwerp
BLEACH—49 cks, Almerian, Antwerp
14 cks, Tunisian, Liverpool
BRIMSTONE—67 bgs, Lake Superior, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—26 cks, Teutonia, Hamburg
65 cks, Ottoman, Liverpool
19 cks, Garth Castle, Havre
CHLORAL HYDRATE—2 cs, Teutonia, Hbg
CHLOROFORM—2 cs, Teutonia, Hamburg
COLORS—4 cks, 1 cs, Teutonia, Hamburg
38 bbls, 4 cs, Almerian, Antwerp
5 pkgs, Garth Castle, Havre
DRUGS—22 pkgs, Almerian, Antwerp
2 cs, Teutonia, Hamburg
DYEWOOD EXT—152 bs, Teutonia, Hamburg
51 cs, Garth Castle, Havre
ETHER, SULPH—13 cs, Teutonia, Hamburg
FORMALDEHYDE—1 cs, Teutonia, Hamburg
GLUE—300 bgs, 150 bls, Teutonia, Hamburg
15 cks, Garth Castle, Havre
GLASS, PLATE—107 cs, Almerian, Antwerp
733 cs, Tunisian, Liverpool
WINDOW—4,563 cs, Almerian, Antwerp
LITHARGE—43 cks, Almerian, Antwerp
PITCH—500 bbls, 100 cks, Ontarian, Glasgow
POTASH—50 cks, Teutonia, Hamburg
BICH—19 cks, Almerian, Antwerp
NITRATE—24 cks, Teutonia, Hamburg
RED LEAD—29 kgs, 93 cks, Almerian, Ant
SALTPETRE—11 cks, 50 kgs, Teutonia, Hbg
50 cks, Lake Superior, Liverpool
SODA, BICARB—150 kgs, Ottoman, Liverpool
100 bgs, Tunisian, Liverpool
CAUSTIC—187 drms, Lake Superior, Lpool
CHLOR—20 kgs, Lake Superior, Liverpool
NITRATE—30 kgs, Teutonia, Hamburg
3 cks, Almerian, Antwerp
WHITE LEAD—96 cks, Almerian, Antwerp
ZINC, OXIDE—30 bbls, Almerian, Antwerp
WHITE—30 cks, Almerian, Antwerp

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Week ending Aug. 1.

ACID, BREAD—5 bbls, $158, Devon, Sydney
MURIATIC—3 cbys, $11, Mexico, Havana
50 cbys, $148, Curityba, Cuba
NITRIC—8 cbys, $60, Maracaibo, La Guayra
STEARIC—7 bgs, $123, Athos, Port Limon
SULPHURIC—6 cbys, $28, Venturer, Bocas del Toro
4 cbys, $15, Roraima, St Croix
30 cbys, $100, Curityba, Cuba
1 drm, $26, Maracaibo, La Guayra
TARTARIC—10 kgs, $250, Devon, Melbourne
143 kgs, $3,555, Indralema, Sydney
4 kgs, $100, Indralema, Auckland
2 kgs, $49, Trojan, Port Natal
ALCOHOL, WOOD—25 cs, 3 bbls, $238, Devon, Melbourne
10 cs, $69, Indralema, Lyttleton
80 bbls, 150 cs, $3,201, Celestial Empire, Sydney
AMMONIA—1 drm, $9, Athos, Port Limon
1 cby, $7, Athos, Savanilla
6 cyls, $257, Trojan, Port Natal
BARK, EXTRACT—21 bbls, $105, Lucania, Liverpool
CALCIUM CARBIDE—28 drms, $94, Fredricka Schepp, Porto Rico
40 drms, $135, Ragusa, Pernambuco
20 drms, 273 cans, $903, Richmond Castle, Manila
CANDLES—30 cs, $31, Venturer, Bocas del Toro
6 cs, $31, Finance, Colon
50 cs, $165, Maracaibo, Porto Rico
384 cs, $773, Fredricka Schepp, Porto Rico
25 cs, $26, Californian, Porto Rico
12 crts, $130, Lauenburg, Hayti
100 cs, $119, Roraima, Barbadoes
1 crt, $11, Adirondack, Hayti
20 cs, $29, Athos, Kingston
17 cs, $26, Athos, Port Limon
6 cs, $20, Trinidad, Bermuda
61 cs, $113, Maracaibo, La Guayra
CARBON—150 bbls, $1,125, Cufic, Liverpool
100 cs, $1,400, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
CASSIA—8 bls, $40, Finance, Colon
6 bls, $38, Athos, Barranquilla
15 bls, $78, Maracaibo, La Guayra
COLORS—7 cs, $298, Yucatan, Tampico
COPPER SULPHATE—37 bbls, $1,125, Consuelo, Hull
75 bbls, $1,636, Yucatan, Tampico
115 bbls, $3,100, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CREAM TARTAR—20 kgs, $385, Indralema, Auckland
CUMMIN SEED—5 bgs, $43, Maracaibo, La Guayra
DEXTRINE—80 bgs, $560, Ethiopia, Glasgow
FERTILIZER—180 bgs, $834, Roraima, Barbadoes
GLUCOSE—200 bbls, $2,200, Llandaff City, Bristol
30 bbls, $357, Devon, Melbourne
431 bbls, $4,898, Indralema, Sydney
30 bbls, $375, Indralema, Wellington
60 bbls, $660, Consuelo, Hull
10 bbls, $175, Trojan, Port Natal
200 bbls, $1,394, Brooklyn City, Bristol
GLUE—20 cs, $135, Devon, Melbourne
11 bbls, $272, Ethiopia, Glasgow
5 pkgs, $50, Minnehaha, London
1 bg, $10, Athos, Port Limon
3 bbls, $56, Mexico, Havana
GLYCERINE—1 dr, $146, Indralema, Melbourne
GRAPE SUGAR—500 bgs, $1,000, Llandaff City, Bristol
250 bgs, $500, Handel, Manchester
1,498, bgs, $3,000, Philadelphian, Liverpool
300 bgs, $588, Celestial Empire, Sydney
749 bgs, $1,500, Minnehaha London
500 bgs, $1,000, Brooklyn City, Bristol
GREASE, SOAP—169 tcs, $2,625, Olbia, Marseilles
100 tcs, $1,837, Mexico, Havana
LUB—10 cs, 10 kgs, $86, Georgic, Liverpool
12 cs, $80, Brilliant, Yokohama
45 bbls, 75 cs, $535, Richmond Castle, Kobe
62 pkgs, $75, Devon, Melbourne
1 bbl, $15, Roraima, St Croix
389 cs, 22 pkgs, $949, Indralema, Melbourne
164 kgs, 24 cs, $310, Indralema, Port Chalmers
180 pkgs, $273, Indralema, Wellington
20 cs, $20, Frascati, Kingston
10 bbls, $162, Grecian Prince, Santos
10 bbls, $160, Consuelo, Hull
100 bbls, $585, Philadelphian, Liverpool
25 cs, $50, Celestial Empire, Sydney
20 bbls, $215, Minnehaha, London
10 bbls, $75, Daphne, Cuba
30 cs, $49, Trojan, Algoa Bay
30 kgs, 16 cs, $94, Mexico, Havana
25 kgs, $41, Curityba, Cuba
30 bbls, 45 hf bbls, $661, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
MINERAL—944 bbls, $5,665, Georgic, Liverpool
LAMP BLACK—1 bbl, $3, Castillian Prince, Buenos Ayres
LEAD—6,061 pigs, 560,033 lbs, $15,000, Georgic, Liverpool
4,878 pigs, 448,119 lbs, $12,000, Handel, Manchester
6,126 pigs, 560,183 lbs, $15,000, Cufic, Liverpool
7,684 pigs, 672,365 lbs, $18,000, Handel, Manchester
2,447 pigs, 224,114 lbs, $6,000, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
2,361 pigs, 224,046 lbs, $5,600, Mesaba, London
9,514 pigs, 896,142 lbs, $22,803, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
LIME, ACETATE—1,679 bgs, $4,500, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
1,616 bgs, $4,165, Cufic, Liverpool
2,782 bgs, $7,550, Consuelo, Hull
3,115 bgs, $8,800, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
LOGWOOD EXT—72 cks, $3,580, Philadelphian, L'pool
LUBRICATING COMP—40 cs, $800, Georgic, L'pool
MILK SUGAR—15 cs, $675, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
OCHRE—194 bbls, $750, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
OIL, BLACK—10 bbls, $75, Finance, Colon
CAKE—1,669 bgs, $8,000, Llandaff City, Bristol
775 bgs, $3,118, Brooklyn City, Bristol
187 bgs, $750, St. Cuthbert, Antwerp
51 bgs, $225, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
2,392 bgs, $11,700, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
1,575 bgs, $6,212, Philadelphian, Liverpool
160 bgs, $380, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
CASTOR—1 bbl, $38, Athos, Cartagena
50 cs, $390, Trojan, Port Natal
COCOANUT—2 bbls, $50, Havana, Progreso
COD—120 bbls, $1,710, Indralema, Melbourne
30 bbls, $450, Celestial Empire, Sydney
CORN—760 bbls, $15,543, St Cuthbert, Ant
400 bbls, $8,817, Rotterdam, R'dam
COTTONSEED—4 cs, 1 bbl, $39, Venturer, Bocas del Toro
10 bbls, $1,850, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
650 bbls, $9,750, Penniand, Antwerp
4 bbls, $90, Finance, Colon
2,375 bbls, $45,241, Olbia, Marseilles
5 cs, $20, Laurenburg, Hayti
15 bbls, $320, Havana, Progreso
8 bbls, $175, Richmond Castle, Nagasaki
30 bbls, 70 cs, $979, Devon, Melbourne
4 bbls, 15 cs, $151, Roraima, Barbadoes
10 bbls, 70 cs, $477, Roraima, Guadaloupe
87 bbls, $1,834, Roraima, Demerara
66 bbls, 300 cs, $2,305, Indralema, Melbourne
5 bbls, 19 cs, $215, Indralema, Wellington
300 bbls, $5,502, Grecian Prince, Santos
7 bbls, 76 cs, $477, Frascati, Kingston
15 cs, $80, Yucatan, Tampico
350 bbls, $5,200, Arkansas, Stettin
100 bbls, $1,699, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
25 bbls, $650, Philadelphian, Liverpool
136 bbls, 50 cs, $3,573, Celestial Empire, Melbourne
18 bbls, $275, Ydun, Cuba
4 bbls, 33 cs, $229, Athos, Kingston
1 bbl, 12 cs, $117, Athos, Port Limon
4 cs, $25, Athos, Cartagena
50 bbls, $1,000, Castillian Prince, Buenos Ayres
50 bbls, $1,200, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
CYLINDER—23 bbls, $150, Finance, Colon
150 bbls, $1,569, Grecian Prince, Santos
ESS'L—5 cs, $375, Olbia, Marseilles
2 drs, $1,400, La Gascogne, Havre
12 cs, $133, Havana, Vera Cruz
4 cs, $280, Minnehaha, London
1 cs, $326, Mexico, Havana
10 cs, $1,400, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
FISH—1,498 bbls, $17,138, Sardinian, Glasgow
524 bbls, $6,000, Ethiopia, Glasgow
LARD—1 cs, $6, Finance, Colon
25 cs, $168, Devon, Melbourne
1 bbl, $36, Roraima, Demerara
10 cs, $78, Indralema, Wellington
50 bbls, $1,733, Mesaba, London
85 cs, $710, Trojan, Port Natal
LINSEED—2 cs, $18, Finance, Colon
2 bbls, $89, Californian, Porto Rico
2 bbls, 47 cs, $316, Havana, Progreso
2 cs, $81, Ydun, Cuba
8 cs, $59, Athos, Port Limon
1 cs, $10, Athos, Savanilla
50 cs, $300, Mexico, Havana
6 cs, 3 bbls, $151, Maracaibo, La Guayra
LUB—1,860 bbls, $11,473, Georgic, L'pool
60 bbls, $600, Spartan Prince, Genoa
20 bbls, $660, Ethiopia, Glasgow
525 bbls, $5,529, Brilliant, Yokohama
30 bbls, 1,506 cs, $4,260, Trojan, Port Natal
20 cs, $100, Penniand, Antwerp
15 cs, $30, Finance, Colon
36 bbls, $338, Ragusa, Pernambuco
281 bbls, 80 cs, $3,355, Olbia, Marseilles
520 bbls, $4,034, La Gascogne, Havre
2 bbls, $17, Havana, Frontera
262 bbls, $1,663, Richmond Castle, Yokohama
1 bbl, $10, Havana, Havana
139 bbls, $1,169, Richmond Castle, Shanghai
250 bbls, $3,252, Richmond Castle, Singapore
200 bbls, $1,200, Richmond Castle, Hong Kong
5 cs, $25, Richmond Castle, Manila
101 bbls, 332 cs, $2,026, Devon, Melbourne
3 bbls, $79, Roraima, Barbadoes
10 bbls, $220, Roraima, Demerara
2,142 bbls, $14,485, Indralema, Melbourne
61 bbls, 301 cs, $1,291, Indralema, Port Chalmers
30 cs, $60, Indralema, Wellington
41 bbls, 50 cs, $458, Grecian Prince, Santos
1,112 bbls, $6,760, Handel, Manchester
781 bbls, $5,820, Ethiopia, Glasgow
1,196 bbls, 50 cs, $7,590, Consuelo, Hull
13 bbls, $153, Yucatan, Tampico
1,716 bbls, 50 cs, $12,080, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
90 bbls, $540, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
1,250 bbls, $9,366, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
50 bbls, $1,626, Philadelphian, Liverpool
320 bbls, $1,920, Celestial Empire, Sydney
545 bbls, $5,710, Mesaba, London
7 bbls, $51, Minnehaha, London
7 bbls, $72, Athos, Kingston
12 bbls, $181, Athos, Port Limon
20 cs, $116, Athos, Savanilla
177 cs, $857, Trojan, Algoa Bay
55 bbls, 41 cs, $946, Mexico, Havana
12 bbls, 10 cs, $168, Curityba, Cuba
65 bbls, 20 cs, $449, Castillian Prince, Buenos Ayres
1,453 bbls, 80 cs, $18,566, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
4 bbls, $34, Maracaibo, La Guayra
60 bbls, $400, Nord America, Genoa
MEAL—2,000 bgs, $3,004, Georgic, Liverpool
117 bgs, $201, Roraima, Barbadoes
65 bgs, $122, Roraima, Demerara
240 bgs, $450, Roraima, St Croix
2 bgs, 2 bbls, $9, Trinidad, Bermuda
50 bgs, $100, Freya, St Croix
MIN'L COLZA—100 bbls, $600, Georgic, Liverpool
75 bbls, $450, Brilliant, Yokohama
150 bbls, $900, Richmond Castle, Kobe
100 bbls, $600, Richmond Castle, Nagasaki
100 bbls, $600, Richmond Castle, Hong Kong
50 bbls, $300, Devon, Melbourne
30 bbls, $180, Ethiopia, Glasgow
60 bbls, $360, Rotterdam, Amsterdam
355 bbls, $2,130, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
260 bbls, $1,560, Celestial Empire, Melbourne
NEATSFOOT—20 bbls, $850, Llandaff City, Bristol
OLEO—200 tcs, $6,000, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
130 tcs, $5,080, Ethiopia, Glasgow
115 tcs, $4,200, Consuelo, Hull
745 tcs, $24,100, Arkansas, Christiania
1,060 tcs, $35,825, Arkansas, Copenhagen
175 tcs, $6,175, Arkansas, Malmoe
205 tcs, $7,200, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
1,394 tcs, $43,690, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
35 tcs, $1,050, Philadelphian, Liverpool
1,286 tcs, $48,095 Graf Waldersee Hamburg
PALM—7 bbls, $171, Maracaibo, La Guayra
PEP—5 cs, $170, Indralema, Melbourne
11 cs, $200, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
SEWING MACH—23 cs, $54, Havana, Progreso
50 cs, $170, Coya, Guayaquil
10 cs, $34, Indralema, Sydney
24 cs, $86, Indralema, Wellington
2 cs, $10, Celestial Empire, Melbourne
2 cs, $7, Trojan, Algoa Bay
6 cs, $18, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
TAR—2 bbls, $11, Havana, Progreso
WHALE—4 cs, $25, Athos, Port Limon
PAINT—1 bbl, 1 cs, $9, Venturer, Bluefields
10 bbls, 6 cs, $250, Finance, Colon
4 bbls, 2 cs, 2 kgs, $99, Californian, Porto Rico
3 cks, $59, Lauenburg, Hayti
14 bbls, 20 cs, $668, Havana, Frontera
8 cs, $44, Havana, Havana
40 kgs, $452, Richmond Castle, Manila
10 bbls, 78 cs, $1,150, Devon, Melbourne
1 bbl, 6 cs, $242, Indralema, Sydney
23 cs $236, Indralema, Auckland
75 bbls, $1,093, Yucatan, Tampico
37 cs, $100, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
8 cs, $72, Ydun, Cuba
7 pkgs, $89, Athos, Kingston
3 kgs, $21, Athos, Port Limon
6 bbls, 19 cs, $326, Mexico, Havana
19 pkgs, $399, Curityba, Cuba
42 cs, $111, Graf Waldresee, Hamburg
PAPER FINISH—8 bbls, $125, Philadelphian, Liverpool
PEPPER—7 bgs, $99, Finance, Colon
9 bgs, $136, Lauenburg, Hayti
PETROLEUM—(See Petroleum Clearances on page 27.)
PETROLEUM JELLY—5 cs, $55, Georgic, Liverpool
29 cs, $582, Devon, Melbourne
20 cs, $1,013, Consuelo, Hull
26 cs, $195, Trojan, Algoa Bay
113 cs, $441, Brooklyn City, Bristol
3 bbls, 1 cs, $80, Mexico, Havana
PIMENTO—200 bgs, $1,750, Consuelo, Hull
2,000 bgs, $14,270, Graf Waldersee, Hbg
PITCH—2 bbls, $2, Finance, Colon
15 bbls, $21, Maracaibo, Porto Rico
26 bbls, $45, Richmond Castle, Shanghai
2 bbls, $3, Roraima, Barbadoes
25 bbls, $40, Trojan, Algoa Bay
4 bbls, $6, Mexico, Havana
10 bbls, $16, Curityba, Cuba
PLUMBAGO—7 cs, $33, Richmond Castle, Hong Kong
45 bbls, $565, Devon, Melbourne
11 bbls, 10 cs, $524, Graf Waldersee, Hbg
POTASH—1 dr, $34, Havana, Progreso
RED LEAD—52 kgs, $142, Californian, Porto Rico

J. L. & D. S. RIKER

46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

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Bleaching Powder

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Importing Department.

Cardamoms, Cubeb Berries
Chamomile Flowers, German, **New**
Gum Asafœtida, Gum Benzoin
Marshmallow Root, Cut
Saffron, Valencia. Thymol
TINNEVELLY AND ALEXANDRIA SENNA

ROSIN—300 bbls, $900, Spartan Prince, Leghorn
1,000 bbls, $1,500, Sardinian, Glasgow
100 bbls, $359, Finance, Colon
3 bbls, $10, Lauenburg, Hayti
25 bbls, $64, Havana, Frontera
120 bbls, $425, Richmond Castle, Kobe
75 bbls, $375, Devon, Melbourne
2 bbls, $8, Roraima, Barbadoes
200 bbls, $1,080, Indralema, Port Chalmers
215 bbls, $961, Grecian Prince, Santos
100 bbls, $265, Handel, Manchester
23 bbls, $125, Philadelphian, Liverpool
40 bbls, $177, Adirondack, Hayti
500 bbls, $1,915, Celestial Empire, Sydney
2 bbls, $9, Trojan, Algoa Bay
35 bbls, $115, Curityba, Cuba
75 bbls, $259, Maracaibo, La Guayra
400 bbls, $1,408, Nicanor, Desterro
400 bbls, $1,300, Nord America, Genoa
SARSAPARILLA—32 bls, $462, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
SENEGA ROOT—30 bls, $1,360, Mesaba, Ldn
SHEEP DIP—500 bgs, $5,500, Castillian Prince, Buenos Ayres
SOAP—300 cs, $400, Venturer, Bocas del Toro
20 cs, $44, Venturer, Corn Island
50 cs, $130, Trinidad, Hamilton
331 bbls, $2,300, Sardinian, Glasgow
550 cs, $792, Finance, Colon
61 cs, $114, Maracaibo, Porto Rico
10 cs, $35, Fredricka Schepp, Porto Rico
6 cs, $48, Californian, Porto Rico
1,000 cs, $2,500, Critic, Leith
5 cs, $225, La Gascogne, Havre
2,311 cs, $1,358, Lauenburg, Hayti
50 cs, $130, Richmond Castle, Penang
615 cs, $1,920, Richmond Castle, Shanghai
3 cs, $71, Richmond Castle, Hong Kong
6 cs, $229, Richmond Castle, Manila
55 cs, $2,087, Devon, Melbourne
507 cs, $1,691, Roraima, Barbadoes
1 cs, $9, Roraima, Demerara
98 cs, $3,519, Indralema, Sydney
41 cs, 2 bbls, $1,041, Indralema, Auckland
4 cs, $22, Frascati, Kingston
1,003 cs, $2,558, Ethiopia, Glasgow
500 cs, $1,250, Consuelo, Hull
1,317 cs, $1,300, Adirondack, Hayti
160 bbls, $1,000, Philadelphian, Liverpool
1 cs, $21, Ydun, Cuba
8 bbls, $80, Mesaba, London
100 cs, $1,300, Minnehaha, London
6 cs, $69, Athos, Kingston
102 cs, $181, Athos, Port Limon
4 cs, $300, Cufic, Sydney
63 cs, $397, Trojan, Algoa Bay
1 cs, $5, Mexico, Havana
1 cs, $12, Curityba, Cuba
61 cs, 2 bbls, $236, Trinidad, Bermuda
3 cs, $57, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
1 cs, $43, Maracaibo, La Guayra
SODA, ASH—5 bbls, $16, Havana, Progreso
100 bgs, $525, Richmond Castle, Yokohama
95 bbls, $420, Indralema, Auckland
102 bbls, $525, Celestrial Empire, Melbourne
2 cks, $40, Maracaibo, La Guayra
CAUSTIC—100 drms, $1,447, Havana, Havana
25 drms, $511, Adirondack, Hayti
1 drm, $16, Athos, Kingston
6 drms, $133, Maracaibo, La Guayra
HYPO—65 kgs, $99, Indralema, Auckland
SODIUM SULPHIDE—20 drms, $218, Devon, Melbourne
SPONGE—17 bls, $1,198, Olbia, Marseilles
1 bl, $121, Devon, Melbourne
151 bls, $3,503, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
55 bls, $1,482, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
STARCH—12 bbls, $113, Georgic, Liverpool
120 bgs, $1,008, Spartan Prince, Genoa
100 cs, $93, Venturer, Bocas del Toro
2 cs, $10, Finance, Colon
2 cs, $4, Lauenburg, Hayti
20 cs, $36, Havana, Progreso
23 cs, $108, Havana, Havana
15 bbls, 1 cs, $47, Roraima, Barbadoes
15 cs, $20, Roraima, St Croix
2 bbls, $16, Indralema, Wellington
10 cs, $14, Frascati, Kingston
4 cs, $5, Adirondack, Hayti
10 cs, $11, Athos, Port Limon
16 bbls, 28 cs, $159, Trinidad, Bermuda
55 cs, $78, Maracaibo, La Guayra
100 cs, 10 bbls, $176, Freya, St Croix
STEARINE—40 bgs, $440, Brilliant, Yokohama
10 bgs, $150, Lauenburg, Hayti
50 bgs, $440, Richmond Castle, Kobe
TALC—1,120 bgs, $990, La Gascogne, Havre
TALLOW—75 tcs, $1,600, Spartan Prince, Genoa
100 hhds, $5,700, Georgic, Liverpool
528 tcs, $9,500, Olbia, Marseilles
10 bbls, $320, Yucatan, Tampico
150 tcs, $2,650, Arkansas, Christiania
75 tcs, $1,300, Arkansas, Malmoe
5 tcs, $92, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
50 tcs, $684, Philadelphian, Liverpool
46 bbls, $1,238, Athos, Port Limon
TAR—3 bbls, $12, Venturer, Corn Island
1 bbl, $5, Finance, Colon
15 bbls, $67, Maracaibo, Porto Rico
25 bbls, $61, Havana, Progreso
2 bbls, $9, Kong Frode, Banes
2 bbls, $10, Yucatan, Tampico
3 bbls, $14, Adirondack, Hayti
10 cs, $14, Ydun, Cuba
4 cs, $6, Athos, Port Limon
5 bbls, $25, Athos, Savanilla
13 bbls, $62, Curityba, Cuba
COAL—4 bbls, $16, Maracaibo, Porto Rico
5 bbls, $19, Athos, Savanilla
TURPENTINE—3 cs, $10, Finance, Colon
20 cs, $77, Maracaibo, Porto Rico
4 cs, 1 bbl, $48, Fredricka Schepp, Porto Rico
11 cs, $43, Californian, Porto Rico
1 bbl, $22, Ragusa, Pernambuco
1 bbl, $10, Lauenburg, Hayti
100 cs, $450, Richmond Castle, Yokohama
250 cs, $1,079, Richmond Castle, Shanghai
5 cs, $21, Richmond Castle, Nagasaki
150 cs, $650, Richmond Castle, Manila
570 cs, $2,374, Devon, Melbourne
8 cs, $37, Roraima, Barbadoes
27 cs, $120, Roraima, Demerara
4 cs, $16, Kong Frode, Banes
1,387 cs, $6,469, Indralema, Melbourne
395 cs, $3,275, Indralema, Auckland
350 cs, $1,470, Celestial Empire, Sydney
20 cs, $76, Ydun, Cuba
10 cs, $52, Athos, Barranquilla
3 cs, $13, Athos, Kingston
5 cs, $23, Athos, Port Limon
20 cs, $106, Athos, Cartagena
250 cs, $984, Jordanhill, Melbourne
156 cs, $796, Trojan, Algoa Bay
72 cs, $273, Curityba, Cuba
250 cs, $1,020, Castillian Prince, Buenos Ayres
37 cs, 2 bbls, $193, Maracaibo, La Guayra
100 cs, $446, Nicanor, Desterro
VARNISH—472 gls, $700, Spartan Prince, Leghorn
767 gls, $300, Llandaff City, Bristol
255 gls, $358, Pennland, Antwerp
190 gls, $106, Havana, Frontera
1,200 gls, $1,233, Richmond Castle, Manila
20 gls, $17, Roraima, Demerara
258 gls, $478, Indralema, Melbourne
50 gls, $66, Indralema, Wellington
50 gls, $145, Arkansas, Christiania
560 gls, $825, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
1,322 gls, $610, Philadelphian, Liverpool
4,188 gls, $2,395, Mesaba, London
10 gls, $7, Athos, Barranquilla
80 gls, $52, Athos, Savanilla
260 gls, $201, Trojan, Port Natal
163 gls, $125, Mexico, Havana
60 gls, $46, Curityba, Cuba
30 gls, $31, Trinidad, Bermuda
80 gls, $85, Castillian Prince, Montevideo
90 gls, $162, Castillian Prince, Buenos Ayres
152 gls, $220, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
160 gls, $125, Maracaibo, La Guayra
WAX, BEES'—19 cs, $641, Mesaba, London
PAR—125 bbls, 200 cs, $4,395, Brilliant, Yokohama
30 bbls, $550, Olbia, Marseilles
50 bgs, $453, Havana, Progreso
400 bbls, $5,910, Richmond Castle, Hong Kong
100 cs, $1,200, Indralema, Sydney
40 bgs, $3,034, Yucatan, Tampico
200 bbls, 250 cs, $3,310, St Cuthbert, Ant
50 bgs, $600, Rotterdam, R'dam
300 cs, $3,600, Mesaba, London
300 bbls, $4,300, Minnehaha, London
100 bgs, $1,287, Athos, Port Limon
125 bbls, 700 cs, $10,335, Acme, Yokohama
WHALE BONE—13 bdls, $2,675, Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen
55 bdls, $11,275, La Gascogne, Havre
29 bdls, $7,329, Graf Waldersee, Hamburg
WHITE LEAD—2 kegs, $13, Finance, Colon
115 kegs, $327, Havana, Havana
1 cs, $43, Indralema, Melbourne
220 kegs, $398, Indralema, Wellington
1 bbl, $11, Athos, Savanilla
WHITING—6 bbls, $12, Maracaibo, La Guayra
ZINC ASHES—112 pkgs, $874, Brooklyn City, Swansea
DROSS—17 bbls, 1,135 slabs, $3,500, Georgic, Liverpool
15 bbls, 6 pcs, $1,151, Philadelphian, Lpool
OXIDE—200 bbls, $2,000, Philadelphian, Liverpool
SKIMMINGS—400 bbls, $3,500, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
82 bbls, $566, Brooklyn City, Swansea

Boston Exports.

ANILINE COLOR—1 cs, $20, Olivette, Halifax
1 pkg, $3, Boston, Yarmouth
BARK EXT—1 bbl, $15, Olivette, Halifax
BORAX—1 bbl, $25, Boston, Yarmouth
CORKS—8 bbls, $90, Olivette, Halifax
DRUGS—8 cs, $825, Peruvian, Glasgow
FLAXSEED—4 bbls, $28, St Croix, St John, N B
GLUE—1 bag, $4, Yarmouth, Halifax
1 bag, $4, Halifax, Halifax
GLUCOSE—200 bbls, $2,000, Iberian, London
100 bbls, $1,000, Peruvian, Glasgow
GREASE—460 tcs, $7,805, Turcoman, Lpool
28 bbls, $591, Antwerpen, Copenhagen
250 bbls, $2,553, Commonwealth, Lpool
OIL—3 cs, $3, St Croix, St John, N B
LARD—14 pkgs, $368, Winifredian, Lpool
LINSEED—15 bbls, $390, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
25 bbls, $620, Boston, Yarmouth, N S
LUB—1 cs, $3, Prince George, Yarmouth, N S
1 cs, $3, Olivette, Halifax
3 bbls, $24, Yarmouth, Halifax
10 bbls, $97, St Croix, St John, N B
2 bbls, $35, Halifax, Halifax
OLEO—140 tcs, $5,400, Turcoman, Lpool
40 tcs, $1,240, Winifredian, Lpool
50 tcs, $1,600, Antwerpen, Copenhagen
PAINT—5 cs, $75, Yarmouth, Halifax
10 cs, $152, Halifax, Halifax
10 kegs, $140, Peruvian, Glasgow
3 cs, $17, Prince Arthur, Yarmouth
7 cs, $106, Olivette, Halifax
25 bbls, 1 cs, $375, Turcoman, Lpool
PARIS GREEN—2 cs, $30, Halifax, Halifax
20 cs, $270, St Croix, St John, N B
PITCH—10 bbls, $30, Halifax, Halifax
PLUMBAGO—1 bbl, $14, St Croix, St John, N B
SOAP—1 bx, $7, Yarmouth, Halifax
20 cs, $2,100, Iberian, London
725 bxs, $913, Sagamore, Lpool
1 bx, 4 cs, $107, Halifax, Halifax
STARCH—1 cs, $7, Boston, Yarmouth, N S
TAPIOCA—10 bags, $47, St Croix, St John, N B
TAR, PITCH—25 bbls, $80, Olivette, Halifax
WAX, JAPAN—1 cs, $14, Olivette, Halifax

Philadelphia Exports.

BONE BLACK—50 bbls, $471, Waesland, Lpool
CARBON—50 cs, $1,000, Crown Point, London
DYEWOOD EXT—100 bbls, 100 cs, $3,100, Waesland, Lpool
GRAPE SUGAR—2,000 bags, $2,520, Crown Point, London
GREASE—370 tcs, 20 bbls, $5,988, Waesland, Liverpool
PET—305 bbls, 50 cks, $2,600, Waesland, Liverpool
OIL CAKE—2,312 bags, $8,400, Switzerland, Antwerp
LUB—250 bbls, $1,300, Waesland, Lpool
270 bbls, $848, Crown Point, London
1,855 bbls, $9,340, Switzerland, Ant
NEATSFOOT—30 bbls, $1,295, Waesland, Liverpool
15 bbls, $695, Switzerland, Ant
ROSIN—45 bbls, Waesland, Lpool
SOAP—500 cs, Crown Point, London
WAX, PAR—710 bbls, $9,900, Waesland, L'pool
500 bgs, $360 cs, $12,929, Switzerland, Antwerp
ZINC, DROSS—29 bbls, $725, Waesland, L'pool

Baltimore Exports.

BONES—182 bgs, Storm King, Antwerp
300 bgs, Lord Dufferin, Dublin
CARBON—60 cs, Manhanset, Havre
COPPER SULPHATE—70 bgs, Lord Dufferin, Dublin
COTTONSEED—1,390 bgs, Rowanmore, L'pool
GLUCOSE—160 bbls, Lord Dufferin, Dublin
GREASE—344 bbls, Storm King, Antwerp
OIL, CAKE—1,924 bgs, Bethania, Hamburg
2,336 bgs, Manhanset, Havre
2,172 bgs, Storm King, Antwerp
1,460 bgs, Lord Dufferin, Dublin
COTTONSEED—1,899 bbls, Bethania, Hamburg
LUB—119 bbls, Rowanmore, Liverpool
TALLOW—50 bbls, Bethania, Hamburg
ROSIN—4,300 bbls, Bethania, Hamburg
150 bbls, Josephine, Rio Janeiro
TANKAGE—500 bgs, Storm King, Antwerp
WAX, PAR—300 bbls, Rowanmore, Liverpool
ZINC, SKIMMINGS—273 cks, Knight Commander, Bristol

Savannah Exports.

PHOSPHATE—2,506 tons, $25,070, Craigearn, Hamburg
1,498 tons, $14,980, Antwerp N S Co, Clematis, Antwerp
2,194, tons, $21,942, Leonora, Genoa
ROSIN—1,000 bbls, $2,561, Craigearn, Hamburg
4,100 bbls, $10,300, Antwerp N S Co, Clematis, Antwerp
7,374 bbls, $17,571, Paterson D Co, Germanic, Harburg
6,804 bbls, $16,066, S P Shotter Co, B D Metcalf, Granton
TURPENTINE—6,900 cks, $117,900, Antwerp N S Co, Clematis, Antwerp
502 cks, $8,433, Paterson D Co, Germanic, Harburg
200 cks, $3,405, S P Shotter Co, B D Metcalf, Granton
3,493 cks, $62,874, Jas Farie, Jr., Russell, London

Newport News Exports.

OIL, LUB—12,500 gals, $1,250, Shenandoah, Liverpool
RED—34,320 gals, $3,432, St Enoch, Antw'p

New Orleans Exports.

COTTONSEED, CAKE—1,240 bgs, Navigator, Liverpool
MEAL—1,120 bgs, Ethel Radcliffe, Rotterdam
12,862 bgs, Australia, Bremen
6,479 bgs, Cadiz, Havre
GASOLINE—1 dr, Stillwater, Porto Cortez
1 dr, Utstein, Bluefields
OIL—4 bbls, S Oteri, Belize
52 bbls, Stillwater, Bocas del Toro
2 bbls, Breifond, Ceiba
5 bbls, Bergenseren, Livingston
COTTONSEED—4,600 bbls, Biak Bat, Marseilles
100 bbls, Southport, Rdam
60 bbls, Rupera, Ant
PETROLEUM—835 cs, S Oteri, Porto Cortez
10 bbls, Utstein, Bluefields
1 bbl, Venus, Port Limon
ROSIN—30 bbls, Venus, Port Limon
STEARINE—70 bags, Excelsior, Havana
TALLOW—15 bbls, 25 tcs, Venus, Port Limon
TAR—3 bbls, Geo W Keiley, Bluefields

Galveston Exports.

COTTONSEED MEAL—2,865 bags, $3,008, Iran, Liverpool

San Francisco Exports.

ACID—2 drs, Umatilla, Br Columbia
BORAX—240 lbs, Umatilla, Br Columbia
DRUGS—2 cs, Umatilla, Br Columbia
46 cs, City of Puebla, Br Columbia
GLUCOSE—3 bbls, Umatilla, Br Columbia
LEAD—4,031 pigs, Peru, Japan
OAK EXTRACT—50 bbls, Peru, Japan
OIL—18 cs, Umatilla, Br Columbia
30 cs, City of Puebla, Br Columbia
COCOANUT—5 bbls, Umatilla, Br Columbia
PAINT—1 cs, Peru, Japan
2 cs, Peru, Manila
QUICKSILVER—2 flasks, Carlisle City, Vladivostock
SODA ASH—45,000 lbs, Peru, Japan
TALLOW—37,868 lbs, Carlisle City, Vladivostock
TAN BARK—40,060 lbs, Peru, Japan
TURPENTINE—1 cs, Carlisle City, Japan

CHARTERS.

Following is a list of vessels chartered at principal ports during the past week to convey products to or from American ports:—

KAINIT—German str Livland, from Hamburg to Wilmington, N C, 8s
LOGWOOD—Norwegian str ——, from Port de Paix to New York, $3.50
Norwegian str ——, from Port de Paix to New York, $3.25
British bk Jno S Bennett, from Black River to Boston, $4
ROOTS—Bg Sunlight, from Black River to New York, $4
British bk Jno S Bennett, from Black River to New York, $4
NAVAL STORES—Norwegian bk Undal, from Brunswick to U K or Continent, p t
PHOSPHATE—British str Sandfield, from Tampa to Granville, 19s
British str Thortondale, from Tampa to St Nazaire, 17s 6d
British str Ellamy, from Tampa to U K or Continent, p t
British str Arlington, Fernandina via Norfolk to Rotterdam, 10s 6d
British str Thurston, from Port Royal to U K or Continent, p t
British str Karoon, from Gulf to U K or Continent, p t
ROSIN—Norwegian bk Bergliot, from Brunswick to U K or Continent, 3s
TURPENTINE—Norwegian bk Bergliot, from Brunswick to U K or Continent, 4s 3d

(Continued on page 21.)

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Aqua Ammonia, Special 98% and Mixed Acid for Explosives,
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CRYSTAL ALUMS, C.T.S., FILTER ALUMS

HIGH TEST SALT CAKE, for Glass Manufacturers

Calcined, Neutral and C. P. Glauber's Salt, Acetates of Lead and Soda, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Tin Crystals, Bisulphate of Soda Muriates of Tin, Iron and Antimony; Nitrate Iron, Chloride of Zinc, Silicate of Soda, Etc., Etc.

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HAVING WORKS IN ALL SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY WE CAN GIVE BUYERS BENEFIT OF CONSIDERABLE SAVING IN FREIGHTS.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 31 and 32.

Saturday Evening, August 3, 1901.

There is a decided improvement in the demand for alkali and caustic soda for delivery over 1902. Many of the glass factories are now getting ready to light their fires, and are drawing freely upon their contracts. Bleach is rather firmer since dock lots have been cleaned up. Brimstone is firmer abroad; also higher ocean freights are named. Arsenic is quiet but steady. Blue vitriol is in better request, both for export and for home consumption. Nitrate of soda is gradually working to a higher range of values. Sal soda is rather firmer in this section, though still unsettled in other nearby sections. Acetic acid, in sympathy with other acids, is firmer, with tendency to a higher range of values. The other light chemicals and acids show few changes, as detailed below.

Heavy Chemicals.

ALKALI.—The market remains very steady, with more demand for prompt delivery, as many of the glass factories are getting ready to light their fires, and have been in the market for supplies. Sales are reported of 600 tons of domestic high test at 77½@82½c. f. o. b. works. The bulk of the business, however, has been for delivery over next fire, with sales of several thousand tons reported at 75@80c. f. o. b. works, as to density and make. Second hands are selling single car lots for prompt at 75@77½c. f. o. b. works, as to make and seller.

BICARB SODA.—There is an improved demand, both for export and for home consumption, with prices more regular at 1@1.10c. for ordinary and 3¼@3½c. for extra grades, f. o. b., less the usual discount terms.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Further business is reported for 1902 for domestic high test at 1.90@1.92½c. f. o. b. works, as to make and test. For prompt delivery there is a fair inquiry, but makers, being well sold up, are indifferent about selling, except in a small way at 1.90@1.92½c. f. o. b. works. Second hands are selling car lots at 1.87½@1.90c. f. o. b. works. Powdered is meeting with an improved demand, both for prompt and forward, at 2¾@3¼c. f. o. b. works, less the usual discount terms, as to make and test.

SAL SODA.—Domestic makers all report an increased demand in this section for prompt and delivery over the warm months, at 55c. f. o. b. works, and 65c. delivered in this section, less the usual discount terms. Concentrated is also in better request, at 1.40@1.50c. f. o. b. works, less the usual discount terms, for "Arm and Hammer." Foreign has arrived freely, but all sold for consumption at 67½c.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS.—There is no signs of abatement in the demand both for prompt and forward at 1⅝@1½c., and for "Snowflake" at 1¼c. f. o. b. works, less the usual terms.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Since dock lots of Continental makes have been cleaned up prices are steadier all round, and may be quoted at 1.90@2¼c., as to make and seller. Domestic is reported as being well sold up for the present.

Acids.

ACETIC.—The market, in sympathy with an advance in other acids, is firmer and prices are steady at 1⅝c. and upward as to test, make and point of delivery. Considerable business is reported for fall delivery.

MURIATIC.—The market is steady at the advance noted in our last at 1.45c. and upward, according to strength and quantity.

OXALIC.—No change in the situation, buyers only taking such lots as their current wants require, at 5½c. for arrival and 5⅝@6c. for jobbing spot parcels, as to make and seller.

TARTARIC.—There is a good jobbing demand reported for spot lots, and prices are held steady at 28@28½c. for crystals and 28½@29c. for powdered, less the usual discount terms.

SULPHURIC.—Since the month opened there has been an improved demand all round. The past month shows a decided increase in contract deliveries as compared with last year for the same period. There is a strong undertone to the market, and prices are more steadier at 1.30c. for 66 deg. and upward, as to quantity and point of delivery.

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

ACETATE OF LIME.—The usual jobbing demand prevails for spot lots, with more inquiry for export over the fall months. Values remain steady at 1.05@1.10c. for brown and 1.55@1.60c. for gray, as to quantity and point of delivery.

ALUM.—Since the month opened there has been an increase in contract deliveries, especially with the paper mills. For the present we quote 1.75@1.80c. for lump and 1.80@1.85c. for ground, as to quantity and delivery point.

ARSENIC.—Trade at the moment is confined to small jobbing orders at 3¾@4c., as to make and seller. For a round lot for arrival 3½c. is named. Red is dull at 7@7½c., as to seller.

BLUE VITRIOL.—Since the turn of the month there has been more export inquiry, with a slight improvement in the home demand. Prices may be quoted at 4½@4¾c., according to make and quantity. For export the inside figures would probably be shaded.

BRIMSTONE.—The market is firmer, in sympathy with cables reporting a higher foreign market and advance in ocean freights. Spot lots are quoted at $22.50 and shipments at $21.75@22 per ton, as to seller and date of arrival.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Nothing of interest has occurred since our last report. The bulk of the business is confined to deliveries of domestic upon contract, and what little outside business comes to the surface for spot goods is satisfied by second hands at 8¼c. for crystals and 8½@8¾c. for powdered, as to make and seller.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—There is still a scarcity of spot stocks, for which 9½c. is generally asked, but for arrival prices are easier at 8⅞@9⅛c., as to make, quantity and date of arrival.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—There is rather more interest being shown by buyers since the month opened, and sales of several lots are reported at 4⅛@4⅜c. for calcined, and 4¼@4½c. for hydrated, as to test, make and seller.

COPPERAS.—The market is dull and prices for car lots may be quoted at 30c. for bulk, and 35@37c. for bbls., as to make and seller.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Contract deliveries continue good and prices remain steady at 19½@19¾c. for crystals and 19¾@20c. for powdered, as to make, less the usual terms.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—There is no falling off in the demand for prompt delivery. Prices for the present may be quoted at 75c. and upward for car lots as to quantity and delivery point.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The market is steady for spot lots at 1.90c., but the demand is not urgent. Shipments are quoted at 1.90@1.97½c., as to date of arrival.

SAL AMMONIAC.—The usual jobbing demand prevails for grain at 5⅞@6c., and for lump at 8¾@9c., as to make and seller.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—There is a decided increase in contract deliveries since the month opened. Values remain steady at 6@6¼c. for brown and 8@8¼c. for white crystals, less the usual discount terms.

SALTPETER.—Trade has been rather quiet, though prices for crude remain steady at 3⅝@3½c., as to quantity and seller. Refined is in good

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request at 4¼@5¼c., as to grade and quantity.

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

The month opens with an improved demand all around for the leading ammoniates, both for prompt and for delivery over the fall months. Sulphate of ammonia is in fair request for arrival at $2.70@2.72½. Blood is quiet at $2 f. o. b. Chicago. Tankage is selling freely at $1.87½@1.90 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago for 9 and 20. Domestic steamed ground bone meal has been rather quiet, and prices may be quoted nominal at $16.50@17.50 per ton, as to purity. Fish scrap as yet is not overplentiful, and prices may be quoted steady at $23.50@24 for dry and $13@13.50 per ton for wet, f. o. b. factory.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

Ups and Downs in Petroleum Prices.

The advance of 20 cents in credit balances last week, which will advance many a producer's bank balance nicely, was a welcome boon to the oil regions. In earlier times, when crude sold at high figures, such a change in price would hardly be worth noticing. Then values fluctuated widely, rising or falling whole dollars at a jump. These were the days of the Oil Creek teamsters, rubber booted to the waist and flannel shirted to the chin, and the barrels which held eight or ten gallons more than legal measurement. Exchanges, pipe lines and tank cars had not been evolved. Agents of leading firms waded through deep mud to buy the stuff at the wells, usually starting from Oil City in the morning and returning at night. Principals and agents alike were men of strict integrity, whose word was as good as a bond. Business was done on honor, without any written obligation or ironclad contract to enforce a deal. Trades were made in offices, at wells, on streets, anywhere and everywhere, always to be carried out to the letter. The bulk of the oil was boated to Pittsburgh, or hauled to Shaw's Landing and Corry. Thousands of barrels were handled daily, employing a regiment of active men and stacks of cash. The freighting not infrequently consumed so much time that the shipper, in the rapid gyrations of the market, would not realize enough to repay the outlay.

William M. Leckey, still a respected citizen of Oil City, hustled for R. D. Cochran & Co., who owned the "Tiber"—a favorite tow-boat. William Porterfield and T. Preston Miller, the latter of Franklin, scoured the country for Fisher Brothers. Jabez A. Bostwick, afterwards a Standard magnate, had an agency in this neck of woods. Later Col. A. J. Greenfield, Bradley & Whiting, John Austin and I. S. Gibson bought at Rouseville. R. Richardson, now of Franklin, purchased largely at Tarr farm. John B. Smithman, to whom Oil City owes its trolley system and a bridge across the Allegheny, represented John Munhall & Co. One morning he set out to get all the crude possible at $3 a barrel. A dispatch at Rouseville told him to pay $4 if necessary to secure what the firm desired. At Tarr farm a second message raised the figure to $5. By the time he reached Petroleum Centre the price had reached $6, with a climbing tendency, and his last purchase that afternoon was made at $7.50. A rise of $4.50 per barrel when a live man traveled up Oil Creek seven miles was surely a healthy spurt. Anything within gunshot of it now would paralyse the operators beyond all hope of recovery.

Oil cavorted in 1861 at a rate to make deniers bald-headed. In January William H. Abbott, who had established a refinery at Titusville, paid $10 a barrel and in March $1.25. During the summer much was sold at 10 cents, as barrels could not be furnished to hold the output of the big spouters. In October of 1862 Howe & Nyce stored 500 barrels of crude on the first railroad platform at Titusville, selling it to Abbott at $2.60 a barrel, packages included. January of 1863 Abbott sold the oil from the same platform for $14 and in March the same lot—it had never been moved—brought $8. Thirty days later Abbott bought it again for $3 a barrel and refined it. The average price in 1863 was a trifle above $3, while the average in 1864 attained the dizzy elevation of $12.13, the highest twelve month in petroleum annals. No staple commodity has varied so greatly in price as petroleum, a convincing proof of its good staying quality.

The first oil from the Evans well, Franklin's first strike, brought $20 a barrel. The first from the Cochran farm sold at $14. Crude bought in September of 1862 at 30 cents a barrel sold in December at $11. A buyer once counted out $10,000 on the head of an empty cask at the Clapp farm, above Oil City, for 1,000 barrels of the product, which cost him $4,000 more to haul to Franklin for shipment to New York. In December of 1862 Jesse Heydrick, organizer of the Wolverine Oil Company, the second formed in Pennsylvania to drill for oil, went to Irvine, forty miles up the river, to float a cargo of barrels to his big well at Henry's Bend. Twenty-five miles from Irvine, on the way back, the stream was frozen from bank to bank. He sawed a channel a mile, then ran the barrels to the well, filled them, loaded them on a flat boat, and arrived at Pittsburg on a cold Saturday before Christmas. Oil was scarce, the zero weather having prevented shipments, and he sold at $13 a barrel. A thaw set in, the market was deluged with crude, and in four days the price dropped to $2! Stock fluctuations had no business in the game with petroleum. Mr. Heydrick has lived at Butler for years. He is operating in oil today, losing none of his old-time pluck and vigor. A recent venture was the test well in Indian Territory, which kept the wires hot a few weeks ago with reports that it trotted in the class of the Texas gushers. Heydrick's Wolverine Company proved a dandy of the first water. The first well pumped only ten barrels, while the next flowed 1,500 barrels a day, month after month. Wolverine shares fairly soared. Heydrick secured the whole batch eventually at prices ranging from $4,000 to $15,000 each. Eight rods square of the company's land went for $5,000 and half the oil. Part of his interest Heydrick parted with on the basis of $1,500,000 for No. 2 well and 20 acres surrounding it. No wonder speculation ran riot, and men periled their souls and fortunes to get a slice of rich territory. Men were more anxious to read their titles clear to streaks of juicy oil land than to mansions in the skies. It is singular that the Heydrick well, located at random in 1860, was the largest ever struck on the banks of the crooked, zig-zagged, ox-bowed Alleghany.

Early in the '60s Frederick Prentice, in company with W. W. Clark, of New York, secured a quarter interest in the Tarr farm and began shipping oil to the coast. Clark & Sumner, who also had an interest in the farm, built a refinery at Pittsburg and agreed to take 100,000 barrels of crude from Clark & Prentice, at $1 a barrel, to be delivered as required during the year. Before the delivery of the first lot the price ascended to $1.50, getting to $6 ere the completion of the contract, which was fulfilled to a finish. The advance continued to $14 a barrel, lasting only one day at this figure. Vilifying days were these in an oleagicircles, never to be repeated while time wields his trusty blade. The late E. E. Clapp, when operating extensively on Triumph Hill, sold his entire production for a year ahead to Adnah Neyhart. The price dropped to one-third that agreed upon, but Neyhart did not flinch. He took the last drop, paid the money always at sight, and lost tens of thousands of dollars by the transaction. A rare spirit was E. E. Clapp, of whom pleasant stories by the score might be written. Four years ago he left the good roads he constructed at his own expense in President township to tread the golden streets of the New Jerusalem.

Pipe-line certificate and oil exchanges changed the methods of trading. Fluctuations of 5 to 50 per cent. have been common, but they could not hold a candle to the violent rises and falls of the pioneer period. Yet bulls and bears often reveled in excitement, and brokers had customers in every quarter of the United States. A memorable exciting experience was the terrible slump in May of 1862, occasioned by the striking of the "46" in Cherry Grove township, Warren county, miles from previous developments. Nobody had an inkling of George Dimick's wildcat well finding oil. The news that it was flowing 2,500 barrels came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The scenes in the exchanges, as certificates tumbled, ten, twenty, thirty, forty per cent., cannot be described. Margins and small holders were wiped out in a twinkling, and the losses aggregated millions. It was a panic of the thirty-third degree, far-reaching and ruinous. A plunge from $1.30 to 55 cents for crude meant distress and bankruptcy to thousands of producers and persons carrying oil. Men comfortably off in the morning were beggared by noon. Some Franklin parties had a tight squeeze, coming out of the shuffle heavy losers. Gradually the speculative era declined, until the exchanges ceased to exist. A big spurt in April of 1895 temporarily revived interest. Again the exchange at Oil City was thronged. Exciting scenes of former years were renewed as the price climbed 10 cents a clip. It was refreshing after the long stagnation to see the pool once more stirred to its depth. From $1.10 on April 4 the price strode to $2.80 on April 17. Certificates were scarce and credit balances were snatched up eagerly. A few big winnings resulted, the reaction set in, the spasm subsided, and matters resumed their customary quietude. Of late years credit balances have been the rule, with slight fluctuations and no startling upheavals to recall the periods when fortunes were gained and lost in a sudden turn of the market that fairly took away one's breath.—Franklin News.

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DYE MARKET.

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Saturday Evening, August 3, 1901.

If anything there was a better feeling to the market. There was a trifle more of life apparent. Reports showed improvement in the textile industry, and to judge from the quantities of divers dyestuffs ordered, the reports have not been without foundation. The effect of the improvement was immediately felt in the starch market, which, from one of general and rather prolonged quiet became suddenly active during the week and continued firm upon the basis of quotations of the previous week. Gambier was also in good request in certain quarters. One sale of from 300 to 500 tons was reported to a Western leather concern. The heavy shipments of this article have made the market somewhat easier in all positions. Aniline oil and salts have been in moderate request, and are quotably lower. Bichromates continue to move freely and are firm at old current quotations. There was a trifling interest shown in divi-divi, but prices continue low and unsatisfactory. Yellow prussiate of potash appears to improve in demand at unchanged prices. Sumac is steady at quotations. Tapioca and sago flour are both quiet at quotations. Other lines are without material change.

ALBUMEN.—There is really nothing new to report as regards the situation. Demand during the past week, both for egg and blood albumen, appears to have shown some slight improvement in keeping with the general condition of dyestuffs' market, but otherwise the situation is unchanged from the basis of previous reports. With a light crop of egg albumen in Europe and blood albumen well controlled, it is likely that the local markets will rule firm, though the offerings of Chinese may offset this in a measure. Meanwhile we note no change in price. Chinese egg is quoted from 39c. up, and prime Russian at 59c. and over. Blood albumen continues firm at 15@16c. for imported, and 13@14c. for domestic.

ANILINE OIL.—There was a slightly better tone to the market so far as inquiries went, and quite a little business in a jobbing way was reported at prices, however, which are lower than those previously quoted. Some small lots were sold as low as 8⅞c., but 9c. is probably more like the real market value.

ANILINE SALT.—Demand, especially for prime German salts, shows some slight improvement and quite a few small scattering sales were reported at prices which now range between 8c. and 8½c.

BICHLORIDE OF TIN.—While the market for tin has lately receded, the price of tin solutions has continued between old current range of values. The market, so far as the volume of business is concerned, is steady, but does not attract unusual attention at this season of the year. Business is mostly of the jobbing order, but fairly well distributed. We repeat quotations: 50 degs., 9½@11c., and 60 degs., 11⅞@13c.

BICHROMATES. — There is little new to report. The market which has been moderately active at least for some time continues steady if it does not show active improvement in the volume of business done. With more activity shown in the mills, demand is likely to improve and prices to remain firm at current quotations which have not been altered for months. Potash is still quoted at 8¼@8½c., and soda 6¼@6½c.

CUTCH.—The situation shows little if any improvement, and it is difficult to find any one showing much interest in the market. So far as demand is concerned, it is limited to sundry jobbing sales to meet prompt requirements or to fill odd shortages. There is nothing in the conditions governing the market to affect prices, which are undisturbed from the basis of 4¼@5c. for mat. Refined is quoted 4¾@5½c., and refined in boxes, 5½@6½c.

DEXTRINE.—While demand for starch has improved, dextrine seems to share in the prosperity only in a moderate way, and the situation so far as the volume of business is concerned offers little new from the conditions which were reported last week. Corn dextrine continues firm at late high prices. Potato dextrine—both imported and domestic—is also well maintained in spite of quiet demand, by the reported light crop of potatoes. Prices are repeated as follows: Corn, 2.60@2¾c.; imported potato, 5½@6½c.; domestic potato, 4⅞@5½c.

DIVI DIVI.—Something over 500 bags of divi were received during the week. Demand, too, shows a trifle more life, though not sufficient to attract particular attention. The tone of the market, however, seemed healthier and a little more confidence was expressed. Shipments were offered at from $35 to $40 per ton. Spot divi is held at from $40 to $44, according to quantity and seller.

GAMBIER.—There was a decidedly easier feeling in the market, due to the heavy shipments during the latter part of July, which were officially reported after the first of the month. They aggregate 18,000 bales due in September. The arrival of the Afridi, too, with 2,283 bales served to relieve the New York spot position, and the price fell to a basis of $4.85 to $4.95, ex dock. Store gambier is, however, as yet quoted firm at 5@5¼c., as to quality and seller, 5¼c. being considered a fair price for small steamer lots. Freer shipments, however, are expected, and the market on spot may grow easier as arrivals come in. The gambier in the Afridi has nearly all been sold, and is not offering. The sailers Calcutta and Garibaldi are held firm, with 4.75c. bid, but holders unwilling to sell. Future steamers, say for August arrival, are quoted 4⅝c. August-October shipments are offering at 4½@4.55c. The shipments on the way are big, but it looks as if all might be required if consumption equals that of previous years. A sale of 500 tons is reported to have been made to a large Western consumer, but the position and terms are not given. The statistical position on August 1 shows the quantity in store, New York and Boston, to be 5,200 bales. On dock, New York, per steamer Afridi, 2,283 bales; steamers due in August at New York, 8,000 bales; in September, 18,000 bales; sailers due September-October, 11,000 bales, and sailer due at Boston about same time, 2,500. The visible supply, therefore, to November 1 is 46,983.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA. — Demand is moderate at best, and the position of the market unchanged from the basis of previous quotations, which are repeated as follows: American casks, 1.80@2c.; kegs, 1.90@2.12½c.; German, casks, 2@2.20c.; kegs, 2.20@2½c.

INDIGO. — Conditions are as previously reported, and the local market remains quiet between seasons. From Calcutta written reports, the prospects are not bright for a good crop in certain parts of Behar, though in lower Bengal and in the Benares district reports are favorable. Local prices are without quotable change.

NUTGALLS.—The local market continues quiet and is rather uninteresting, with offerings free but prices low, though well sustained at present quotations, as the tendency in the East is toward higher prices. Blue Aleppo galls are quoted 13@13½c., and Chinese, 13½@14c.

PRUSSIATES. — There has been rather better demand both for yellow prussiate of potash and for prussiate of soda. But the market for either does not seem to have gained in strength. The former is quoted 13½@14c., with concessions upon these figures offered in certain quarters. Prussiate of soda is selling at 10½@11c.

STARCH. — Demand for starch

showed a marked improvement during the week, in keeping with a more active movement in the textile industries. Prices were not advanced, but were held particularly firm at late high quotations. Corn starch seems likely to maintain the present high figure, owing to the pronounced scarcity of corn. The potato crop, too, does not promise well, and potato starch is firm in proportion. Rice and wheat grades are rather quiet at unchanged figures. Quotations are repeated as follows:—Corn pearl in bbls., 2.08c.; in bags, 1.98c.; potato, 3½@3¾c.; rice, 7½@9c., and wheat, 4½@5½c.

SUMAC.—Though receipts are readily absorbed as they come in, and spot stocks are low without hope at present of accumulating, the market is somewhat easier than previously reported. Spot Sicily No. 1 is offered at $50@51. For shipment the same grade is quoted $49@50. No. 2 is quoted $47.

TAPIOCA AND SAGO FLOUR.—Sago flour is very quiet, with a heavy stock on hand. The market is easy at 2.90c. Tapioca flour is scarce, but there is little doing at present price of 3¼@3⅝c. Prices in the East, however, are firm.

TIN CRYSTALS.—There is a fair demand for crystals, notwithstanding the recent advance, and the market continues firm upon the basis of previous quotations. Quotations are:—Barrels, 23c.; kegs, 23½c., and jars, 24½c.

ZINC DUST.—Demand is moderate at best, and the market is inclined to be easy at quotations of 5¾@5⅞c.

Parties desiring to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains in machinery are respectfully referred to page 25 of this issue.

If you desire to be brought in contact with the makers of machinery which enters into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

Camphor Oil and Safrol.

The dark brown camphor oil has become very scarce. We continue to have the so-called "white camphor oil" put up at the drug auctions. This article is about as deserving of the name as whey is of the name of milk. It is robbed of the valuable constituents of the natural camphor oil, and has about the same commercial value as turpentine. Its nature, moreover, suggests the same purposes for its use, and, honestly employed, it would be suitable for little else. With the natural oil, however, the case is different. This contains both camphor and safrol. The purchaser of camphor oil, thus named, finds little to complain of if there is no camphor in the oil which he buys, but he has or had a right to expect safrol in it. We put the alternative tense because by this time the market is becoming used to the offering of desafrolized oil. It would seem that soon it will no longer have the opportunity of seeing any other, for, according to the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, the further exportation of brown camphor oil, above a certain specific gravity, has been prohibited.

One effect of this is to strengthen the position of sassafras oil, the natural variety of which will, it is said, soon be worth 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per pound. The Japanese Government is to make its own safrol at a factory in Hiogo, and will charge 1s. 7d. for it. This price is not excessive, but the Government is no doubt feeling its way toward securing as high a price as the market will stand. The news of this new monopoly which it has created was probably known to the chief manufacturers of safrol some weeks ago. We believe the largest Continental maker was eagerly inquiring for brown camphor oil on the London market a month or two ago, whereas he showed no interest in London stock twelve months since. It will be interesting to see how this maker fares when in competition with Japan. This country, it is said, will no longer export "artificial oil of sassafras," an article which is often nothing more than a fractionated camphor oil. It will export safrol instead, and as oil of camphor is the cheapest source of this, the Japanese Government should stand well in the market. Safrol has now attained a large consumption in the soap trade, and in the manufacture of the perfume heliotropin, and the Japanese Government may be trusted to make the best of its position.

Until fuller information is received it is impossible to say how this reported embargo on camphor oil will affect the contract for the sale of this substance given to a Japan firm. Readers may remember that whilst the monopoly in the sale of camphor itself was disposed of to Messrs. Samuel & Co., that in camphor oil was acquired by a Japanese house. It may be true, as is now reported, that the camphor concessionnaires hardly realized what this related contract meant for them. Camphor oil is more or less rich in camphor, and it pays handsomely to extract this substance from the natural oil. How much camphor has been annually obtained in this way it is difficult to say. In allusions to the handicapping of the London camphor monopolist through the contract for oil being in other hands it has been stated that 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 piculs of camphor were annually extracted from the oil by the Japanese concessionnaires. This we consider to be a gross overstatement. If pounds were written instead of piculs the figures might come within the range of possibility, though even then far higher than we should have thought probable. Thus reduced they actually exceed the amount of crude camphor directly obtained and sold under the monopoly, which is about 5,000,000 pounds annually. There is probably nearly as much oil produced in Formosa as there is camphor, but it is, of course, not all camphor, and we do not see how the Japanese extractors are going to get 6,000,000 pounds, to say nothing of 6,000,000 piculs, out of it each year. If that were anywhere within the bounds of possibility camphor ought to be cheaper than carbolic acid. Dismissing this altogether from our minds we still see that there is a sufficiency of camphor oil and of camphor in this to seriously affect the price of the latter. Probably here we have the explanation of the seeming non-success of the camphor monopoly so far. In Hong Kong evidently the London monopolist is sympathized with in having to meet competition from the Japanese concessionnaires. What will happen when the Government deals with the oil we have yet to see.—British and Colonial Druggist.

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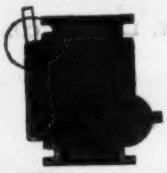

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